...RS GOING UP.

...the present Exchange of ...s now pre-war level, and the ...n England still being high, our ...tock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

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Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
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The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13[illegible] to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 48 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, ARPIL 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921 30th April	"SICILIA"	6,702
7th May	"MANDALA"	8,246
10th "	"SOMALI" X	6,794
14th "	"SALDERA" *	15,825
21st "	"MOREA"	10,890
28th "	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
4th June	"SARDINIA"	6,580
11th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
18th "	"MALWA" *	10,941
25th "	"NORE"	6,703

X Extra steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only have ilmited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12/10/- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
30th April	MA HOBRA --	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA --	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 10th May	"DUNERA"	Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hong. kong & Shanghai,
20th "	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th " ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. B. I. saling may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	24th April	4th May
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	29th "	5th "
Kasado Maru ..	N. Yagami	29th "	11th "
Indus Maru ..	G. Matsuzaki	4th May.	16th "
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	13th "	25th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Heinan Maru	K. Watanabe	4854	22nd April	30th April.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	26th "	3rd May.
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba	5450	27th "	30th April
Wakasa Maru	B. Tenda.	6074	12th May	24th May.
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th "	19th "
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	20th "	29th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd "	29th "

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City — Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,08
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.

Sir Bernard Hunter. Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppy, Amraoti, Bangalore, Bellary, Benares, Bimlipatam, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive St.), Calcutta (Harrison Rd.), Calcutta (Park St.), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chandpore (Pay Office), Chittagong, Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur), Cochin, Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode), Colombo, Dacca, Delhi, Gunter (Outstation Bezwada) — Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan), Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Managalore, Masulipatam, Moulmein, Nagpore, Narayangunge, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Patna, Poona, Quetta, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Salem, Secunderabad, Serajgunge (Pay Office), Simla, Sholapur, Sukkur, Surat, Tellichery, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .. $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken

G. H. WILSON
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. E. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

Merchant

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio)

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(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT drafts on the above Agencies, the continental places, South Africa, America, Australia, buys and receives for Bills of Exchange and undertakes Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LE[illegible]

THE BOMBAY WIDOW[illegible] FUND LIMITE[illegible]

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Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN BADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

INDO LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO, LTD.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate to commence business under Sec. 109 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII, 1913, has been secured on 4th day of April, 1921.

Business enquiries will now be received from the share-holders and merchants.

For the Indo-Lusitania Resources Development Company, Limited.

(Sd.), C. BALOOBHAI & COMPANY, Agents.

Dated, 22nd April, 1921.

C 9128

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL, Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Rangoon, 7th April, 1921.

9040

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... ROOMS, each equipped with ...nd separate bathrooms, for week-... visitors, are available at Mathe-... an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 ...day for board and lodging. ...ls are provided at the following

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...Lajri	0 12 0
...*	2 2 0
.....	2 2 0
...Dinner	2 8 0

...pplication for rooms, etc., should be made ... Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Stations.

I. W. STOKES, for General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921.

9211

TENDERS.

SALE OF WASTE.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the undermentioned address till 10th May, for the purchase of the out-turn of wastes of different kinds of the Sholapoor Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., both of ready stocks and future out-turn to 31st March 1922. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will have to be paid with each tender. The terms and conditions of sale are printed on the tender form, and all sales will be subject to the same. Tender Forms and further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents, The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.

46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TA C 9178

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of Portland Cement, i.e., 2,000 tons a month. January 1922 to May, 1922, inclusive.

Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT before 12 Twelve Noon (S.T.) on the 10th of May, 1921, at which time they will be opened. For each tender earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or Government Securities must be deposited with the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, Rs. 10,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract. The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs' House Yard, Fort, Bombay, the 22nd April, 1921.

TA9144

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN VICINITY OF THE DOCKS.

LEASE OF LAND BETWEEN THANA STREET AND MUSJID SIDING ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up on lease the whole of their plot on the Elphinstone Estate between Thana Street and the Musjid Siding Road admeasuring 2200 square yards.

A Lease will be granted to approved applicant for 50 years with option to renew on conditions for a further term expiring on 13th September, 2019, from 1st June, 1921, or at such other date when the land is available, which includes one year's free building time subject to the conditions in the Agreement for lease.

Only such buildings, consisting of GODOWNS on the ground floor and RESIDENCES OR OFFICES on the upper floors erected in accordance with Trustees design will be permitted.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Manager, Land and Bunders and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Elphinstone Estate Plot" and be in the hands of the Manager, Land and Bunders by 12 noon (S.T.) on Thursday the 19th May 1921.

Plans and Elevations of Buildings may be inspected at the Manager's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. where particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I. Manager, Land and Bunders.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

TA C9175

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 51 lakhs approximately.

C 9177

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.

C8853

DENTAL SURGERY.

PRACTICE OF DR. S. B. STOUT. DATOOBHOY MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED that I have quit the practice of dentistry and left India, such is not the case, but I am conducting MY OWN practice in my offices at Datoobhoy Mansions Mayo Road and will continue to do so until further notice.

I wish also to state that I am in no way connected with other dentists or dental firms in Bombay.

(Sd.) S. B. STOUT.

C 9163

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MEGHAJI OOGAM, LILADHAR DEPOR, BHIMSI PALLONJI and VIRJI JIVRAJ, Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold lan or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Elphinstone Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 688 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 196, New No. B 2/12144, and New Survey No. 2 B/1942 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3488 (3) and 3488 (4) and Street No. 952B and 952 C and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Lalji Virji, on or towards the West by the property of Kharva Vira Govind, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Dubash and on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Road.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1921.

(Sd.) M. V. GOKHALE, Purchaser's Attorneys.

C 9183

ELIXIR EAUGODIN.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE, TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THAKURDWAR LANE NEAR CHURNEY ROAD OR KARELWADY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Osman Latib the present owner.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (Redeemed) situate lying and being on the South side of Thakurdwar Lane near Churney Road or Karelwady without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 (eighty-nine) square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 45, New No. 299, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 3892 together with the messuages, tenements, buildings premises etc., erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "U" Ward No. 4120 and Street Nos. 37-39 Thakurdwar Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the said Thakurdwar Road on or towards the South by a Public Passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Framji Panday on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Pallonji Guzarathi and on or towards the West by the property of Kaikhushroo Merwan Iranee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the owner at their office in Hummum Street Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SALE ON SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF very valuable substantial Household Furniture, made-to-order Glass and Panel Door Almirahs, Chesterfield Sofas, Milners Safe, Large Ice-box, English Cut Glassware, etc., etc. at the Ahmedi Mansion at No. 141 Motlibai Street, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ahmedi Mansions No. 141, Motlibai Street, Byculla the very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, rich polished dining chair, teakwood sideboards, specially made to order teakwood dumbwaiters, rich mirrored corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, Milner's safes, drawing room cushioned sofas, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top washhand tables with crockery, specially made to order glass and panel door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards, soiled linen boxes, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, electric table lamps, large ice box, Persian carpets, book shelves, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, rich cut glassware English crockeryware, chinaware, etc., etc., the property of P. T. Toresen Esq., and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD.

On THURSDAY the 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 20, Queen's Road, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand-carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semi-grand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and Oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dining and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of Col. Anderson, A.D.M.S., Bombay District.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

TO MILL-OWNERS, DYERS AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASKS CONGO RED O. R.

On FRIDAY, the 6th May, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the bank concerned:—

20 casks each 1 cwt. Congo Red O. R. of the factory of Messrs. Sandows (original packing) Samples can be had on application.

MEHTA & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GIN FANCY CALENDERED OF THE WESTERN MILLS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 2nd May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at their Cloth Shop, Cross Lane, Dadar Gally, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Sha Mahadhavedass Harridass:—

100 bales each 70 pieces Gin Fancy Calendered No. 7501 each pieces 24 inch by 24 yards and 5 lbs.

MENESSE & CO. Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST BRAND CIGARETTES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account of the concerned the following.

197 cases "Pals" Cigarettes in packets of 10 in cartons of 500 in tin lined cases of 50,000.

40 cases "Sunset" Cigarettes in sealed tins of 50 in cartons of 500 cases of 25,000.

10 cases "Melachrino" Cigarettes in packets of 20 in cartons of 500 in tin lined cases of 25,000.

The samples for the above cases can be seen at the auctioneer's office.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HORNIMAN AND BOMBAY PUBLIC.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not neglect to patronize the performance.

"Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

Booking and Plan at Messrs. Govindji Vasanji, Confectioners, Grant Road Bombay. Special Rates.

Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

TO-NIGET

Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT of the Brother's Vitagraph Serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

featuring the popular screen idols

WILLIAM DUNCAN AND EDITH JOHNSON.

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK

at Charni Road 9:30 p.m.

4 DAYS ONLY

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS and Menagerie

Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.

CROWDED EVERY NIGHT

More clownish antics by Mr. FRANK.

Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's daring feats with his powerful LIONS AND CHEETHAS

Greatly appreciated.

J. Carson's Wonderful Motor Jump

has become a household word in Bombay. Don't forget to see Frank and his MATHEMATICAL DOG BOBBY doing addition and substraction—an act defying all human intelligence. If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening please pay a visit to our Circus.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 1 & As. 8.

V. G. PATWARDHAN, R. V. PATWARDHAN Proprietor Manager

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

Another Magnificent Hindi Mythological Super-Production

"Krishna Sudama"

(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

It is a Drama full of deep religious fervour.

Four Shows Daily at :—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION

"THOROUGHBRED"

(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

featuring the celebrated, popular Star

ALICE JOYCE

The topical Budget in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NEXT SATURDAY!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS will present

"THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"

(6 Reel—6,000 feet)

Featuring the Popular Star

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 p.m.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!

A DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

THE ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA.

"SIGNORA GONSALEZ"

In excerpts from Famous Grand Operas,

1. Romance..Forza del Destino.. VERDI.
2. Romance..Madam Butterfly .. PUCCINI.
3. Valse ..Come le Rose ..G. LAMA.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

LAST FEW NIGHTS

GEO. T. BATTY presents

"THE NEW VERSATILES"

THIRD COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!!

NEW SKETCHES! NEW JUGGLING!!

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE."

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SCREEN

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN AND LOVELY BEVERLY BAYNE IN THE "DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"

A Vivid Story of Love and International Politics. Adapted and produced for the METRO PROGRAM.

"AROUND THE TOWN."

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES Ld. present

"LIVE SPARKS" featuring J. WARREN KERRIGAN and his own Company.

THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK

"CASH CUSTOMERS"

A POLLARD COMIC.

THE EMPRESS

COMING SHORTLY

"Dhruva Charitra"

produced by MADAN THEATRES LD.

The first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece. A Pouranic spectacle of unusual splendour.

WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND IN RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

EPISODE 7. TROUBLED WATERS

EPISODE 8. DANGER TRAILS

PATHE GAZETTE Latest

FROGS HEART CARTOON

SERPENTINE TRAINS BILLIE

A 2—Reel Comic

TIME: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.

MATINEES—Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

...ATIONS VACANT.

...TED—NURSES for the "Prince of ...les Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. ... to the undersigned mentioning age, ... experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharangadra State.
C 9160
A

WANTED—FILING and DESPATCHING CLERK. Good prospects for experienced hands. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, 11/13, Churchgate Street.
A R 83

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales Hospital." Salary Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharangadra State.
C 9160
A

WANTED.—An experienced MINING ENGINEER for prospecting, etc. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9142
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two COACHMEN for Mombasa, in East Africa, on two years' agreement. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to R. H. COLLIN & CO., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R36
A

WANTED—An intelligent MOTOR MECHANIC, a man who understands well the various motor parts. Apply stating experience, age, wages, at the previous place to Box No. 2694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C0166
A

WANTED—TWO COMPOUNDERS, Senior and Junior and one CLERK. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to WILLIAM & Co., near J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Bombay.
R87
A

WANTED—A qualified full-time LADY DOCTOR for attending to female operatives of a group of Mills in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials and mentioning terms to Box No. 2089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9169
A

WANTED—A MOTOR MECHANIC to look after Cars and Lorries in Nasik. Only competent and hardworking men need apply with salary expected. Apply K. D. BHAGWAT, Tribhovan Terraces, Lamington ... Girgaum, Bomb...
R74
A

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST having special knowledge about formation of precious stones in India e.g. diamonds, etc., Geologist with knowledge of mining preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C9141
A

WANTED—Qualified men immediately for forest work and survey. Must be thoroughly experienced and capable of working extensive tracts. Apply stating salary and details of previous experience. Only qualified men need apply Box No. 2099, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9179
A

WANTED.—A thoroughly reliable and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, one experienced in Government work preferable. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to the LABOUR OFFICE, Secretariat, Bombay between the hours of 11 and 1 only.
C 9182
A

WANTED—ENGINEERS with 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act certificate for condensers at Aden and Perim, must be good practical machines, able to carry out repairs on lathes and benches and read and write English. Salary Rs. 225 per mensem (with chances of a rise for able men), free quarters and water. Apply stating qualifications and age with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Military Works, ADEN.
C9161
A

40 CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Company requires the services of Agents to canvass its shares. The price of each share is Rs. 25 only. The commission is payable as follows:—From 1 to 100 shares, As. 8 per share; From 101 to 200 shares, As. 10 per share; From 201 to 300 shares, As. 12 per shares; From 301 to 400 shares, As. 14 per share; From 401 to 500 shares, Re. 1 per shares. Over and above this each Agent will be awarded Rs. 10 for every shares canvassed by him. For further details apply to:—A SARAN, & CO., Parakhji ka Bara, Gwalior.
C 9171
A

WANTED.—CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for Sukkur Municipality (Sind) Pay Rs. 600—40—800 plus Rs. 40 conveyance allowance, yearly increment being subject to the approval of the Municipality. Applicant holding diploma in Civil Engineering and having experience in Water Works, Drainage, Town Planning, Road making etc., should apply with attested copies of testimonials, and particulars of educational qualifications, previous employment, age and nationality to the President Municipality Sukkur (Sind) on or before the 15th May, 1921. (The selected candidate will be on 12 months' probation during which period he must learn Sindhi). He will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with three months' notice or pay in lieu, on either side.
C 9181
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a young Hindu graduate, knows Gujarati and English Accounts, Auditing and Mercantile Law Can close books and draw up balance sheets. Write with terms to Box No. 2093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 76
B

A Young and energetic man 15 years' experience in Government and Commercial work office correspondence, Accounts. SEEKS SITUATION as Office Assistant Hd. Clerk, Cashier or Accountant good references. Write to Box No. 300 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 90
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—HALLS for Office purposes. Apply stating terms to Post Box No. 3000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9180
C

TO LET.—For office purposes, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2641, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2380
C

TO LET.—HALLS for Office purposes in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms to Post Box No. 3000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9180
C

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR, Gilbert Building, opposite Babulnath Temple. Four bed rooms with baths. Apply ...a 3RD FLOOR on the premises.
R44
C

TO LET—A big attractive GROUND FLOOR suitable for a Bank or big Show Room on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
R72
C

TO LET or FOR SALE—BUNGALOWS on Dongersi Road, commanding sea view, excellent for chummery. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
R72
C

TO LET—Fully furnished upper storey BUNGALOW with 5 bed-rooms, hall, dining room, outhouses stables, etc. for Poona Season at end of Wellesley Road. For rent and particulars apply to B. A. WADIA, 45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
R86
C

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR and FLATS at Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate No. 11, Sea View. Accommodation:—One hall, one dining and five bedrooms with bathrooms on latest sanitary principles, with four Servants' Quarters with Motor Garage facility. Apply on the premises or HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE ELLIAS, No. 49/53, Kamberker Street.
C9070
C

HOTEL, APPARTMENT IN HILL

MUSSORIE.

THE QUEEN OF HILL STATIONS, MUSSOORIE—An Indian up-to-date Hotel the "TAJ". Best Cousine and home comforts, special suits for Purdah Ladies. Charges Moderate. DR. M. A. SHAH, Dental Surgeon.
D A

LANDOUR.—TO BE LET Leadlis House Landour, near Woodstock College. Good, furnished and comfortable. Apply, RAHIM MULLA BAKSH, Londour, Mussoorie.
C9123
D A

BOARD, APPARTMENT TO LET

TO BE LET—One fmished OFFICE ROOM. Apply COWASJEE & Co., opposite Main Gate P. & V. Docks, Frere Road.
R85
E

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
R 79
E

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR and SPICE MILLS in a very busy and central locality. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
R73
G.

FOR SALE—CASH CHEMIST'S SHOP with stock, goodwill, furniture and long lease on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m.
R73
G

A Flourishing PRINTING PRESS in Bombay with an annual nett income of more than Rs. 30,000 is for sale. For further particulars apply Box No. 3002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R92
G

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW—Mr. Gillett's valuable furniture, Chesterfield stone, etc., at Parel Hill, behind Government House, sale on SUNDAY, BENNETT & CO.
R91
H

MOTOR, ACCESSORY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One 4 seater PAIGE CAR, One 2 ton NASH Lorry. For particulars and trial apply Box No. 2084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 91
J A

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—A BOILER of the capacity of 24in. by 6½ft. and bearing pressure 160 lbs. of the best type. Enquiries should be made at Seth Hiralal Badrinarayen, 327, Khara Kuva, Bombay.
C 9166
K

FOR SALE.—One secondhand C02 Refrigerating and Ice making Plant of 10 ton capacity, by J. and E. Hall, complete with a belt driven compressor, a submerged condensor and an Evaporator with the Ice Tank. Also another complete Plant as above but of half a ton capacity. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 2089 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9145
K

BOOKS, STAMPS.

STAMPS—100 different unused Rs. 1/8. 3 Mexico 1884, 50c to 2p. (Cat. 2s. 3d.) 8 annas. 1 Telima 1895, 5c 2 annas. 5 Venezuela 1904, 5c to 3b (Cat. 1s. 9d.) 6 annas. All unused. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
C9151
L

PHOTOGRAPHY.

12½% DISCOUNT to Amateur Photographers on Cameras, Films, papers, &c., Repair, Enlarge, Framing, PHOTO STORES CO., Delhi.
R 89
LA

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906.—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

WILD BEASTS FOR SALE—Lion Cub, male, born in captivity, 11 months old, in good condition. Panther Cubs, both male, about 2½ months old. Also Bear and Panther skins untanned, Tiger's fat. Apply to PANNA DURBAR.
9154
N

FOR SALE—One Roll Film autographic 1A camera Graflex Reflex with Bausch and Lomb Tessai Lens. Focal Plane shutter working up to 1/8-1000 Sc. with plush lined solid leather. Price Rs. 400. (2) One R. B. Tele. Graflex Reflex with 6in. Cook-Anastigmat lens F4.6 Focal Plane shutter working 1/8-1000 Sc. 2 Film Packing Adapters. In plush lined solid leather case. Price Rs. 400. (3) One post card size Roll Film Goerz Tenax double extension with Goerz Dagor lens. Compound shutter working up to 1-250 Sc. Price Rs. 200. All these are very high grade apparatuses in perfect order and in suits new condition. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulla C/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 117/119, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
R81
N

LOST & FOUND.

REWARD Rs. 75 on Friday the 22nd inst. between Nagdevi Street and Lamburnum Road. LOST an ENVELOPE, containing Rs. 50 in Government's Currency Notes and 12 original testimonials and discharge papers of Mr. A. M. Alley. Reward Rs. 75 with thanks will be given on returning the same at No. 53, Lumburnum Road, 2nd Floor (New Gundevi).
R94
PB

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 for one year by a young Nationalist Journalist for a printing and Publishing concern. Liberal interest. Apply Box No. 2093 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 83
R

SPORTS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.—April 28 and 30, SOLABZALON & BOOKBELLERS.
C 9164
S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, ...TY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING ...DIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, Bombay.
R 67
B

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of stoneware pipes and fittings will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 5th day of May, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 27-4-1921.
T A
C9185

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNION MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on 31st December, 1920.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th April to 5th May 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 5th May, 1921 during office hours.
C9188

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Lt.-Col. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., resigned will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th April, 1921.
C9177

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have not as yet paid the Allotment money and the First Call or the First Call in respect of their shares, are hereby required to pay the same with interest from due dates on or before 14th May, 1921, at the Registered Office, No. 9, Bank Street, Bombay. In default their shares will be forfeited without any further notice as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

28-4-21.
C9189

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet taken away their shares that are lying ready long since, are hereby notified to take them away within fifteen days from date in exchange for application, Allotment and First Call receipts and Allotment Letter or transfer or Split receipts as the case may be duly signed. Thereafter the Company is not responsible for any accidental damage.

PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

28-4-21.
C9190

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROZSHA JAMSETJI JOSHI, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim into the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras tenure situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 273, 322, 25, New Nos. B/12267, B/12355, A/12310 and ... New survey Nos. 1D/2806 and 1Aa/2809, and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Madhavrao Ganpatrao, on the West by the property now or lately belonging to the Vendor, on the North by the property now or late of Vinayak Govindji, on the South by the Fergusson Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2118 (5) and 2119 (10), and Street Nos. D/1114 and 1115.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C9191

NOTICE.

NOTOICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COMMISSION-AGENCY BUSINESS which was being carried on by our clients in partnership with THA. SHAMJI LALJI PATEL. ATMARAM KALIDAS and JOSHI PADAMSEY JAITHA in the name and style of Harnandrai Ghanshyamdas & Co., has this day been DISSOLVED and that our clients alone will carry on the said business in the same name on their account and all outstandings due to the said business and all goods belonging thereto should be paid and delivered to our clients alone or their deputed clerks and not to the said Shamji Lalji Patel Atmaram Kalidas and Padamsey Jaitha or either of them and that all debts and liabilities of the said partnership if any shall be paid and discharged by our clients on behalf of the said partnership and if in spite of this any sum is paid or any goods are delivered to the said persons or any of them the same will be entirely at the risk of the person paying or delivering the same and our clients shall not be in any way responsible for the same.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Harnandrai
C 9187 Ghanshyamdas.

Cut Me Out.

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 41), SAMTA BENGAL. I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet. It tells you how to repair lost vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE by Order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores consisting of straps; leather goods Wallets, guns ammunitions set and a large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his Office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw & Papa, Attorneys for Mr. Cowashaw Hormasji Batliwalla and in persuance of a Consent Decree maid in High Court Suit No. 2031 of 1920 (Cowashaw Hormasji Batliwalla plaintiff v. Kanayalal Permanand defendant) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Kanayalal Purmanand sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the pension and tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,338 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, huts including wells, trees, plants etc. standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 143 and New No. 3737, Old Survey No. 230 and New Survey No 1/1491 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2491 (2A) 4892, 4891 (2), 4891 (3), 4991 ... and Street Nos. 219(aa), 220, 219, 219(a) 219(b), 219(c) and bounded on or towards the North partly a passage and partly by a property of Roomji Bhanji on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Hormasji Edalji Kanga and now belonging to Mulji Haridas and partly by the property of Mahadeo Bhaskar on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Kalianji Shivji and now belonging to Memon Saleman Chataiwalla and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants Peerojshaw and Papa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla attorneys for the Vendors at their office 48, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 28th April 1921.

DR. BATLIWALA'S MEDICIANS,

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE)—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc., As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO.,
Warli Laboratory, Bombay, 1.

Telegraphic Address—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual	Fire	Income
Exceeds.		£10,00,000
Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

RAZORS AT BARGAIN PRICES

We are selling now the following well-known Hollow Ground Razors at less than wholesale prices. Kropp at Re. 1-4, Wilkinson Re. 1-2, Butler Re. 2-8, Rodgers Re. 3-8, Pyramid Re. 2-8. Packing and Postage Free.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists,
(Dept. B.), 4, Hospital Street,
Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Rewards claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
90, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.B

CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!!

Wallady self-filling safety FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with 14ct. Gold Nib, No. 200. ..... Rs. 5-8-0
Wallady safety (disappearing Nib Model) No. 11 fitted with 14 ct. Gold Nib ..... Rs 12-0

N. S. REY & SONS MADRAS.
or at
S. GOVIND & CO., BOMBAY.
C9084

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion, High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Aspoules, and glass ware for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 2811

Re INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."
In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 48.
Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.
MAHARADHWAJA VATI.
The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve-Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain work acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an over-worked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Maharadhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 dag. With our Snayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA,
M.R.A.S. (Lond.),
12, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Sunday July 2, 1899.
ASTHMA CURE
TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 8, Benares City.
(1)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 21th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, (Re-sellers neglected) £ 16

English Best Selected Copper	£71
Standard Copper G M B	£70 3 8
Tin Block	£171
Rentes 5%	42 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	6
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 7/8
" Fine Trade Bill 3 Months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2

Liverpool, 26th April, 1921.

Mid American Spot— | not received
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis |

EXCHANGE.

London, 26th April, 1921.

On London in Paris	52 70
" in Italy	1 60
" in Germany	255 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 94
Christiania	25 2
Amsterdam	11 30
Switzerland	22 09
Belgium	52 18
Athens	61 50

New York, 26th April, 1921.

Demand Bills 3 9437

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

April 27.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 311 and advanced to Rs. 312. It then declined to Rs. 306, the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 308. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 304. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 304 and after declining to Rs 302½ closed at Rs. 304.

Our market for ready cotton was slightly easy yesterday in sympathy with lower advices from America. About 5,000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday. Fully Good Broach April/May closed at Rs. 281. nominal.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	281
" "	July/August	304
Fully Good Bengal	May	203
" "	July.	220
Fine Oomra	May	245
" "	July.	260

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	283
" " "	July-Augt.	305
Fully Good Bengal	May	210
" " "	July	223
Fine Oomra's	May	247
" "	July	263

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	235	220	205
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	263	253	238
M.G. Central P. No. 1	303	293	278
M.G. Central P. No. 2	285	275	260
M.G. Broach	295	285	220
M.G. Punjab American	330	315	300

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 26th April, 1921.

Cotton	16,424	Rs.
Wheat	7,424	Cwts.
Linseed	16,12	"
Rape, etc.	6	"
Gingellyseed	1651	"
Poppyseed	72	"
Groundnuts	469	"
Castorseed	739	"
Rice	25,228	"
Myrabolams	410	"
Cottonseed	16,102	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3,537	"
Juwar	350	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	503	"
Bajra	3,672	"
Coal	916	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 27th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 5/8
Bank Demand	1/3 11/16
4 Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 1/8
Bills Demand	336
American Dollars	389
Hongkong Dollars	197
Shanghai	268
Japan	188 3/4
Singapore	179

Market :— Steady

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

27th April, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1½	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	8	0

COPPER RATES.

27th April, 1921.

Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/	90	0	0
Do.	1½	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1½	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		26	0	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	8	0
Lead		58	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 27th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Bazaar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 86-18	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 76-22	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 60-60	63	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	44	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seed Ready	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	9	7	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	8	6
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gujar 86-18 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gujar 76-22 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gujar 60-60 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-8-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-5/8.
D. D. on London 1/3-21/32.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/4-1/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 188.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 182.
American Cross rate dollars 3.95.
German Cross rate 260.
London Silver spit D. 35.
London Silver forward D. 34½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 57-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1874 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1874. 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,150, By. Dyeing 3,355, By. Cotton 1,925, Century 1,155, Cent. India 3,590, Colaba Land 2,320, Crescent 582/8, Currimbhoy 1,335, David 1,635, Fazulbhoy 1,650 N. Finlay 965, Ind. Bleaching 177/8, Ind. Malwa 500, Kasturchand 1,380, Kohinoor 2,985, New Great 742/8, Pearls 1,020, Phoenix 930, Shapurji 317/8, Simplex 702/8, Swan 970, Swadeshi 3,850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 655 xd. By. Burma 565, By. Burma N. L. 175 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 16/8, By Tramway 122/8 xd. By. Steam 310, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cem. 340, Katni Ord. 275, Katni Defd. 1,400, New India Ins. 3 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 122/8 Tata Defd. 572/8, Tata Hyro 830, Tata Oil 105, 105, Tata Bank 24, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

In the share market coal shares to-day have been in rather more inquiry. Bansjora found buyers freely at Rs. 19 and there was a fair turnover in Karanpuras. Jute shares remained quiet with sellers predominating. Cotton shares opened steady, but little interest was displayed in these stocks which closed easier. Tata Banks were in inquiry also Imperial Bank at easier rates. The miscellaneous market generally was dull and the turnover limited to a few stocks. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bansjorah 19-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-4, Burrakur 51-8, Caledonian 9-8, Ghusick 24-12, Karanpura 18-4, Kesoonda 29-4, Neetooria 12, New Beerbhoom 39-8, Pench River 12-12 sl, Samla Kendra 16, Seetarampore 20-4.

Jute :—Budge-Budge 418, Bally 140, Caledonian 360, Century 7-10, Craig 6-12, Dalhousie 400, Empire 48-8, Kamarhatty 700, National 244, Northbrook 57.

Miscellaneous :—Agra United Mills 6-15, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-4, Bonded Warehouse "A" 900, British India Corporation ord 10-12 and 11-4 sl, British India Corporation def 14-8 and 15-8 sl, and pref 105, Burmah Finance and Mining 6 12, Calcutta Tramways 58-8, Dunbar Cotton 434, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 12, Hume Pipes 10-4, Imperial Bank 1195 Burma Tin 6-4, Kesoram Cotton 15-8, Madan Theatre 12-4, New Pioneer Sugar 9, Tata Industrial Bank 1 prem, Titaghur Paper 8 per cent deb 100 Thornycroft 6-8.

Government Paper :—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 58-4 and small lots at Rs. 58-8. War Bonds short loans at 100-2, 1925 at 99-12 and 1928 at 100 and 1930 six per cent 100-7 per cent.

ALLEGED SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA April 26.

The Deputy Magistrate of Palaramau has served notice under section 107 on three men who are alleged to be preventing the shopkeepers at Haider Nagar from selling necessaries to men working at the outskirts of that place and a similar notice is also served on another at Bhanamthpur for alleged threatening and using force on people who come to Sonepura outskirts to purchase wine.

Four members of the Congress panchayet at Bhabua have been served with notice under 107 for threatening one Haimatkhan who complained that as he did not join Non-Cooperation meeting his fire and water were stopped. Defendnt denied allegations.

ALL-KATHIAWAD JAIN CONFERENCE

(From our Own Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 24.

Pandit Lalan the president elect of the All Jain Conference and Humanitarian Conference, arrived here this morning and was received at the station by a party of the Conference volunteers and a number of leading citizens of the place. He was taken in procession through the principal roads of the city and was welcomed with cries of "Mahatma Gandhijiki, Jai" throught the route. He has put up with Mr. Nanalal kavi at Rajkot.

KATHIAWAR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, April 26.

The Kathiawar students Conference began this noon. A number of delegates including ladies and Mr. V. J. Patel were present. Many students attended from moffussil. After music the chairman of the reception committee read his address welcoming the delegates, and pointed out the benefits of national education. He discussed many points relating to the state of education in Kathiawar and recommended many changes in the present curriculum, and urged that mother tongue should be the medium of instruction. He also urged the necessity of the state spending large amounts of money in education.

Mr. Kirplaini Acharya was elected President of the Conferenece.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OTTAPALAM, April 26.

At the Kerla Students' Conference was held to-day, Mr. George Joseph, editor of the "Indopendent" presiding. Resolutions were passed among others to boycott schools and colleges and to take active part in politics and to enlist students as members of the Congress.

DHOBIS CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT ALLAHABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

All India Dhobi Conference will be held at Allahabad on the 15th and 16th. Chaudhri Jawaharlal Dhobi of Calcutta will preside.

Both the Hindu and Muslim Dhobies are actively cooperating. About 2,000 delegates from all the provinces are expected to attend.

As very important subjects political as well as social are to be disrussed, newspaper readers are requested to kindly inform their Dhobis of the Conference and induce them to come in large numbers. Boarding and lodging for both the days will be free and no delegation fee will be charged.

Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Motilal Nehru, C. R. Dass Lala Lajput Rai, Shaukat Ali and Mohamoad Ali are expected to attend.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN MANGALORE IN MAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

GADAY, April 25.

The first meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was held at Gaday on the 22nd and 23rd April. The provisional rules were adopted with slight alterations. Members of the executive committee and office bearers with Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, as president of the Committee, were elected. At the invitation of Mangalore members it was resolved to hold the first Karnatak Provincial Conference there in the month of May. Sub Committees, consisting of N C. O. workers, with sufficient funds at their disposal, were appointed for concentrating all efforts to carry out the Bezvada resolutions throughout the province. A resolution, fully sympathesing, with Mulshi Peth Satyagraha movements, was unanimously passed.

The Malabar District Khilafat conference was held at Ottapalam on April [illegible] Maulana Syed Marthusa Sahib of Tricholpoly presiding. Among resolutions adopted by this conference was one urging Muslims to continue non-violent non-cooperation.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

April 27.

S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.
S S Madura, Irwin, Rangoon.
S S City of Poona, Martin, Birkenhead.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Gamomira, Hall, Mangalore.
S S Garuda, Poole, Calcutta.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Khosrou, McCraith, Aden.
S S Clan Macdonald, Law, Calcutta.
S S Morocco, Montgomery, Hull.
S S Helios, Bradner, Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Karachi for Liverpool.
Steamer Zamna for Antwerp.
Steamer Sutherland for Antwerp.

S S Bamora :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 4,901 tons, Captain G A Leech, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Madura :—The B I S N Company's steamer Madura, 4,900 tons, Captain G Irwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Poona :—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,753 tons, Captain D Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and 110 passengers.

S S Linga :—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 555 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gamomira :—The B I S N Company's steamer Gamomira, 3,256 tons, Captain T M Hall will sail today from Bombay harbour for mangalore, with ballast.

S S Garuda :—The B I S N Company's steamer Garuda, 3,218tons, Captain A S Poole, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Barpeta :—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Khosrou :—The T M Company's steamer Khosrou, 2,442 tons, Captain W D McCraith, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macdonald :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain A Law, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Morocco :—The Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,482 tons, Captain H Montgomery, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Helios :—The F F Camerell Company's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Bradner, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTP.

April 27.

S S Mantua from Australia, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—76 pipes tallow, 205 casks tallow, 2 cases milk, 489 cases jam, 150 cases dessarts, 27 cases infants food, 10 cases hemp 10 cases becon, 100 bales silk raw, 4 bales carpet, 70 bars silver.

S S Chinkoa from Calcutta, Agents British India S N Co—1285t bags rice, 3382 bags special rice, 10 bags pepper, 375 bags sugar, 100 bags soiled cement, 700 bales h cloth, 1080 bags gunnies, 145 cases cottin twist, 60 bales b twill, 1192 bags betelnuts, 935 chest hall tea, 2539 cases tea, 5997 chests tea.

S S Suroda from Java Agents British India S N Co—22001 bags sugar, 375 cases arracks, 20 bales cork, 1207 bales cotton, 14 cases boots and shoes.

EXPORTS.

April 27.

S S Sicilia for London—2 cases books A H Wheeler and Co., 200 cwt khimiss O Govindjee and Co., 31 cwt khismiss V Vishnu and Co., 43 cwt coffee B Meyer and Co., 61 cases mica Lyon Lord and Co., 19 bales cowhides R Allimohmed, 6 bales goat skin R Allimohmed, 20 bales sheep skin R Allimohmed.

S S Mandala for Antwerp—880 bales cotton E Spinner and Co., 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 7,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros, 1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Mandala for Rotterdam—220 bales cotton K H Kayani.

S S Mandala for Hamburg—220 bales cotton A Drust, 728 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for Marseilles—1360 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—1200 bales cotton K M Nathoo and Co., 35 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Salonica—60 bales cotton Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool—200 bales cotton B Meyer, 153 bales cottonwaist B Meyer 35 bales cottontwist David Sassoon and Co 6 bales wool N Girdharilal, 24 bales wool H Balkishnadas, 72 bales wool D Kundanmall, 400 bales cottonwaste G Virjee and Co.

S S West Amargros for New York—705 cwt gum kadaya Nersee Mooljee and Co., 3559 cwt castorseed Bombay Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Osaka—300 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Shanghai—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Boyo Maru for Kobe—1500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co., 200 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co., 300 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal, 300 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.

S S Boyo Maru for Hongkong—1744 lbs ivory A B Gandhi and Co., 200 bales cotton yarn K D Tata and Co., 500 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David, 200 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton S M K Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Honkong—69 cwt raisins S C Bassani & Co.

S S Heinan Maru for Yakoachi—550 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai—300 bales cotton Yuasa C Trading Co., 1400 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, 168 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co., 2000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for K[illegible]—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe—1600 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL

The "Hitabadi" of Calcutta says that the Commissioner of Burdwan Division (Bengal) has been able to come to an arrangement with the numerous Jute-mill and coal-mine owners for the training of apprentices, resident in that division. Burdwan division has besides the jute and coal industries—two big railway workshops owned respectively by the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railway Companys. Mr. Gupta, the Commissioner has arranged for the training of a larger member of apprentices in those workshops—arrangement has also been made for training in the extensive workshops of the Bengal and Iron and Steel works of Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta. Altogether twenty-one students will receive training under above arrangements.

For "Reconstruction" after Illness

for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.

Glaxo

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PLAGUE SOLUTION:—Very effective Remedy against plague. Has been used for the last 20 years. Ans. 10. 90 % cure.

BUBO OINTMENT:—To be applied on the bubo of the plague patient. The bubo does not burst, but disappears. Ans. 5

GERMICIDE:—An effective preventive against Plague, Cholera and other contagious diseases. Ans. 10.

FREE TO THE POOR

Can be obtained of all Chemists and Drugists and ask for a pamphlet :

THE IONIC PHARMACY,

(PROP. GAJJARS) 104, C. P. Street, Fort, BOMBAY. EST. 1901.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Rajkot and is nearly normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona and in east Hyderabad where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A disturbance from the west has given 0.16in. of rain at Quetta. weather has been dry. Cloud has increased over the northern half of the reporting area and skies are moderately clouded there. Light to moderate cloud also spreads over the greater part of the Peninsula. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab.

Forecast.—A few dust or thunderstorms with light rain are likely in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it. A few falls of rain are likely in Madras, Malabar and east Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th April 1921.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and South-east Bengal and local in Upper Burma with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar three-quarters of an inch; Gauhati one and a half; Silchar two; Shillong one; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj, Barisal a half; Jessore one; Belgaum one and a half and Pumbam a half.

The new disturbance has not appeared on the frontier.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTTRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

A meeting of new Bombay Presy: Congress Committee, 125 Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

Mails for E. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. "Liverie" close at 6-00 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 29.

Declaration of LL.B., Intermediate in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermediate in Science Examination results, University Hall, 12-40 p.m.

The mail steamer "Naldera" with the outward mails of the 14th instant, is expected to arrive at 5 p.m

The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting 137 Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 30.

The s.s. "Sicilia" with outward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ord. Genl. meeting, 123 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 1.

Performance by the Gandharva Natak Mandli ("Swayamvara") aid of Mr. B. G. Horiman, Elphinstone Theatre Corner Grant Road, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY STRIKES

The workmen of the P. and O. the Bombay Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out.

A NEW HINDU SOLICITOR

Mr. Lakshman Vinayak Paralkar was admitted as an attorney of the High Court of Bombay. He was articled to Mr. Nanu N. Kothare of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 26th instant was 192 as compared with 125 of the corresponding day of last year and 233 in 1919. There were 12 attacks and 8 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 4 deaths from small-pox.

RAJKIYA HIND STREE SAMAJ.

An inaugural address Shrimati Saraladeri Chaudharni to the Women's Association founded on 13th instant in the public meeting under the presidency of Sarojini Naidu will be given to-morrow (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidalya.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 30th April at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms for consideration of Rules for the Congress Committees.

E. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As a seat has become vacant in the provincial Congress Committee by the resignation of a gentleman from the Byculla Ward C. Committee, intending candidates for the said vacant seat should send their applications either to the Swaraj Sabha Office in Parel or to Proster & Sons in Parel Road, on or before the 5th proximo. The election will take place on the 7th proximo between 6 and 10 p.m. in the premises of Foster Sons, if the seat is contested.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA. MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League, and the Bombay National Union a public meeting will be held this day at 6-30 p.m. at the Mahawad. Vidyalaya, when Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, L. B. Bhopatkar, Dr. V. D. Phatak and other members of the Poona Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal will explain the nature of the Satyagraha Struggle. All who want first hand infirmation are cordially invited to attend.

NEW POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A new No-Delivery Post and Telegraph Combined Office called the "Lady Jamsheedji Road" Post and Telegraph Office will be opened on the 1st May, 1921, in the building belonging to Messrs. Bhau Kashinath and Company, situated near Hasak Tank on the Lady Jamshedji Road. The Telegraph Branch of the office will be opened later. The office will remain open on week days only between 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. It will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office holidays.

SALT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the salt work holders, merchants and dealers in salt will be held on Sunday in the Bombay Salt Manufacturers and Dealers Association Office room Bheshania Building, Abool Rehman Street, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in order to protest against the acquisition of Salt Works in the island of Trombay for the development of the city and port of Bombay, and to consider what steps should be taken to represent to the Government their grivances. All persons concerned in the Salt Work and salt business are cordially invited to attend.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM. WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

An excursion party of 100 boys and girls from the schools of the C. E. Institute was taken to the Jogeshwari Caves on Sunday the 24th instant. The party gathered in the Institute at 6-30 a.m. was served with breakfast, started and at 7-30 a.m. in two batches, one by a motor lorry and the other by train. As soon as the party reached Jogeshwari at 10-30 they were served with tea and light refreshment, and a most interesting programme of music, gramophons, cards playing, a walk in the hills and into the caves was gone through. After the dinner at 3 p.m. the party started home at 5-30. Again nearly half the number was accomodated the lorry. The boys and girls enjoyed this trip very much.

The success of the trip must be attributed to the hearty co-operation of the student-volunteers and the teachers.

A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

Vehecular accidents in Bombay still show an upward tendency.

The latest accident resulted in the death of one Sawla Kalu, a cart-driver, aged sixty who on the 25th instant was going along Parel Road with a bundle on his head, near the J. J. Hospital. A tram car was going at the time towards Pydhowni followed by a motor-car driven by Mr. Ushapati Rai and a Victoria was coming from the opposite direction. The car was about six paces behind the tram car and was going at a moderate speed—the horn being constantly sounded. When the Victoria driver shouted to the deceased it appears—he got puzzled, ran across the road and fell on the right side of the motor and suddenly came under it. The motor was at once stopped and the man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be dead.

At an inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a jury, a verdict of death caused by his having accidentally collided with a motor car whilst running across the road was recorded by the jury.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE REFUSED.

At the Esplanade police court, before Mr. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged one Bachoo Ali Mohamed Ali, with theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each from the person of Sudacharn Narayan Naik, a Hindoo student.

The facts of the case are that on the 26th of April at 3-30 p.m. while the complainant was going along the Esplanade Road, the accused and another person stopped him. Thereupon the accused showed him a watch and desired to know whether it was made in England. The complainant then took a watch in his hand and was examining it. In the meanwhile, the accused very quietly put his hand into his (complainant's) pocket and took out two currency notes for Rs. 100 each and passed them on to his companion who immediately ran away. The complainant, returned the watch to the accused and asked him to give back the money which he (accused) had taken out of his pocket. The accused threatened the complainant saying that if he dared to detain him he would be done to death and kalk away. The complainant, thereafter, followed him and brought the matter to the notice of a Policeman whom he met on the way. The sepoy arrested the accused.

The accused stated that he should not be tried by Mr. Athavle but by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or by the High Court.

His Worship accordingly transferred the case to the Chief Presidency Magistrate who rejected the application of the accused for transfer as there were no sufficient ground mentioned therein.

FINED RS. 50. FOR REFUSING TO PLY FOR HIRE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Athavle, Suleman Ismail, a hack victoria driver was charged with insult and with refusing to ply for hire. Dr. Baynes, the complainant, stated that on the 5th of April at about 4 p.m. he hailed the accused who was on the Esplanade Road Victoria stand. The accused drove up and the complainant got into the Victoria and asked him to drive to Byculla. Thereupon, the accused refused and used very vulgar language to the complainant. Dr. Baynes then called a policeman and handed the accused over to him.

The accused was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each of the charge.

HIS FOURTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Shaha Mahomed Elahi Bux a criminal with three previous convictions, with attempting to commit theft and with criminal intimidation.

Mr. Ruttonshaw Cawasji Elavia, a taxi-driver disposed that on Tuesday morning at about 2 a.m. while he was asleep on the Kennedy Sea Face with his coat made into a pillow, the accused came up and pulled out the coat. Immediately he got up and arrested the accused when the latter took out a clasp-knife and threatened to kill him. the accused then tried to run-away but he was followed by the complainant until a policeman arrested him and took away the knife from his hand

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months on the first charge and six months on the second charge. He further ordered that he should be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year after his release from goal.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

The Captain, Swaraja Sabha Volunteer Corps requests the officers of all the Hindu and Moslem National Volunteer Corps let him know at once how many of each Corps can attend the Maharastra Provincial Conference to be held at drasein on the 6th 7th and 8th proximo.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND,

SIR D. SARRADHKARIS VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Sir Deva Prasad Sarbhadhikari, who has been appointed a member of the Lord Lytton Committee to inquire into arrangements for training Indian students in England, discussed the work which awaits the delegation from India. He said the success of the mission would largely depend on tactful handling of the problem as a good deal of prejudice has already been created against Indian students in England. There were two main difficulties connected with the problem, namely, the question of admission to Universities and residence of students. The former was accentuated by a want of space in existing educational institutions and the preference that had to be given to University men who had joined up during the war and regarding the second Sir Deva Prasad emphasised the difficulty in obtaining admission for students in good families who could not afford a large number of domestic servants owing to increased wages and therefore found it impossible to take boarders. Also adverse reports of a few Indian students had got abroad and created prejudice against them. Discussing the solution of the problem, Sir Deva Prasad said, it was first necessary to reconstitute advisory committees in India, to broaden their constitution and inspire students in India with confidence. Secondly, a systematic propaganda in England on behalf of students was necessary to help them to get into more intimate touch with English social life. Parents and guardians in India should also be warned not to hurry their boys to England owing to limited accommodation in the Universities there and boys must fully prepare themselves for higher branches of study. Institutes like the Shakespeare Hut should be started and selected students if possible be admitted to the Rhode's scholarships. Lastly. British Universities should recognise Indian degrees corresponding to theirs upon terms to be selected between them and the Indian Universities.

Other members of the deputation from India are Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao and Mr. C. E. W. Jones, Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Frontier. It is interesting to note that the India Office is considering the appointment of a lady on the Committee and also of a representative of Indian students.

ORIENTAL G. S. LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on Wednesday when Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden presided. There was a large attendance of shareholders and policyholders on the occasion.

The report of the Directors of the Company was, then, presented at the meeting in the course of which it was stated:—

"As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made. The funds now amount to Rs. 5,46,35,956-9-5 accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was over 5 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax.

The details of the Funds are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the Bankers,' the Official Trustee's, and the Auditor' Certificates.

During the year 10,935 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,33,68,175. Of this number 7,971 have resulted in Policies; and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,34,700 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 9,07,101-11-0.

The Directors recommended a Dividend of 30 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, to Shareholders for the year 1920.

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association Mr. Frank Nelson, Mr. Ralph Kidd and Sir Bhalchandra Khrishna retire from office as Directors at the Annual General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Confirmation is required of the appointment as Directors of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Mr. J. B. Crichton who joined the Board subsequent to date of the last Ordinary Meeting the latter acting during Mr. Frank Nelson's absence from India. Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, Policyholders' Auditor, and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, Shareholders' Auditors, also retire but are eligible for re-election.

The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Officers and Staff who are now and were in the Company's service at 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then, in moving the Directors' Report said, *inter alia*:—

"On the last occasion on which I had the pleasure of addressing the Shareholders and Policyholders at the Annual General Meeting I referred to the gratifying fact that the New Business of the Company for the year 1919, then under review, was the largest ever written in the history of the Company, and exceeded by over fifty-nine lakhs the new business of the previous year which was also a record one On the present occasion I have again to draw your attention to the extremely large New Business written by the Company last year, which, though it shows a slight decrease on the New Business of the previous year, indicates the continued and increasing public appreciation of the services the Company has given to the peoples of India during the long period of its existence, which is now within measurable distance of fifty years. Although the large amount of over one crore and sixty-four lakhs of New Business was written last year under nearly 8,000 Policies, it is evident that only the fringe of the enormous number of people to whom Life Assurance would prove the greatest boon is being touched through the operations of this Company and other Life Assurance Companies in India, and it is the aim of your Directors and the Management of the Company, as one of the pioneers of Life Assurance in this country, to strive to reach those people who, if they only could be brought to understand the value of a Life Assurance Policy, would be for ever grateful to whomever had the privilege of introducing the benefits of Life Assurance to their understanding.

"I would refer now to the Funds and desire to draw your attention to the fact that during the year under review they have increased by over thirty lakhs. This exceeds by nearly four lakhs the improvement of the Funds as the result of the previous year's operations, and I am glad to inform you that the greater portion of this increase to the Funds has been invested in 3½ per cent Government Paper and other Securities during the year at an average rate lower than such Securities are now quoted at in the market, the available balance being invested in Loans on the Company's Policies.

With regard to the Company's investments as a whole, I pointed out on the last occasion on which I addressed you how the Company remained in a very strong position in spite of the depreciation in values, and nothing has occurred since then to make me change my opinion. As you are aware, the Government is keeping in view the desirability of rehabilitating the value of its principal Security and is appointing Committees in Calcutta and Bombay to explore means to this end. As one of the largest holders of Government Securities this Company will profit proportionately with other holders in such increase in value which may follow upon any steps that may be taken in this direction. Before leaving this subject I may state that the net interest yield on the Funds of the Company during the past year is over 5 per cent.

Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1920 be adopted.

Mr. Ralph Kidd seconded the adoption of the Report, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

DR. SUKHIA'S OPPOSITION.

Dr Sukhia in opposing the report stated that the Directors' Report was utterly unsatisfactory. He would like to draw the attention of the Chairman, he said, to the trust funds because of their depreciation by sixteen lakhs of rupees. He regretted that the Company's expenditure was increasing by leaps and bounds and that he objected to high salaries being paid to European officers of the Company by the Board. Were there no better qualified Indians fit for the positions now enjoyed by the Secretary and the Manager of the Company? asked the speaker. The Company was started, in the year 1874 and that it was entirely an Indian concern. Although there were Indian gentlemen on the Board of the Directorate of the Company, he regretted that nothing had been done with regard to the legitimate claims of Indians. He did not understand why they should not have in such a Company high-salaried Indians. That fact reflected, said the speaker, very badly on the Directorate itself. He was of opinion that the legitimate claims of Indians should be duly respected.

ALLEGATIONS OF RACIAL DISTINCTION

Continuing Dr. Sukhia stated that he was surprised to read letter appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Company had done standard for remunerating the services of its European staff and another for Indian staff. The maximum salary to Europeans at the Head Office was Rs. 5,000 and the minimum Rs. 1,200 but no Indian could claim more than Rs. 600. He regretted that Indians were being considered by the Company as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Indians had good talents and they were even better than Civilians.

Concluding Dr. Sukhia stated that with all such defects in the report, they were told by the Chairman that it was satisfactory.

Several speakers, then, came forward to oppose the report confirming the remarks made by Dr. Sukhia.

The Chairman, then, in explaining the present situation of the Company stated that some years back he had tried his utmost to introduce a scheme by which Indian graduates might be given an opportunity of occupying high positions in the Company, but he regretted that they were not willing to resort to the Insurance line because they thought it to be dull. The present manager of the Company, he said, possessed the experience of the Insurance line of eleven years in Caledonia, and it was very difficult to have experienced men for that line in these days.

There were two Auditors appointed, one by policyholders and the other by shareholders and, therefore, there was no reason why Dr. Sukhia should have doubted the item in connection with general charges. They had good confidence in their Auditors who were appointed by them, and he was sure that they had not made any imaginary entries in the report in connection with the particular item. The Directors, were not idling away their time, but at every Board meeting they were required to sign a large number of policies and to discuss various items in connection with the management of the Company. He hoped his explanation would now clear the doubts about the management of the Company from their minds. (Applause.).

Dr. Sukhia and others were convinced of the explanation given by the Chairman and therefore they favoured the report.

The report was, then, put to the vote and declared carried.

The following resolutions among others were next passed.

(1) That a dividend to Shareholders for the year ending 31st December 1920, be paid at the rate of 30 per cent per annum (free of income tax) on the paid-up Capital on and after Thursday, the 28th April, 1921.

(2) That a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Officers and staff who are now and were in the Company's service on 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

7 PER CENT STERLING LOAN.

NOT FOR INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Financial Secretary to the Government of India has arranged to telegraph broadcast from Simla a letter addressed to the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, which makes an effort to whitewash the Secretary of State for having issued 7 per cent. sterling loan in London. How can he justify the policy which compels India to pay net seven per cent interest on its sterling loan from the public revenues, while the rupee securities according to the Financial Secretary are at present on a six per cent income tax free basis? The only correct policy would be that the Secretary of State should not borrow outside India at extravagant rates. Is the Finance Committee of the India Office watching the true interests of India and preserving the name of the Secretary of State as a fair arbiter?

The Financial Secretary's statement that most of the India's capital expenditure is incurred abroad is misleading. I would like to know what loans the Secretary of State has raised in London during the last five years and what is the amount of the rupee borrowings in this country. If all the heavy needs of the war-time could be financed by borrowing in this country, the Financial Secretary's plea that this loan is for capital expenditure in England is unsound and premature. If any Indian investor was to buy the sterling loan he entitled to get a rebate of the British income tax; if therefore, opportunities of investment had been offered instead of talking about exchange he might have taken up the loan. It only confirms the case for identical terms to Indian investors. A Labour Member once declared in Parliament that the function of the Secretary of State is to borrow money in England at a high rate and to re-lend it at a cheap rate. If the people of India had the full power of the purse they would most emphatically object to India's debts being incurred at ruinous rates of interest with disastrous options attached. The time has come for the Indian Legislative Councils to demand full explanation from Government. Does the Secretary of State want to keep finance as a Reserve Subject so that he can benefit the British investor and the British exchequer at the cost of the Indian Treasury? No greater condemnation of the policy of the Secretary of State is to be found than in the following words of the Calcutta "Statesman":—

"It is difficult to understand why it is considered necessary at this stage to issue a sterling loan at a high rate of interest before one month of the financial year is through and the proposal will probably meet with a good deal of severe criticism from many quarters. Government have refused to sell Reverse Councils against the Gold Standard Reserve because the Secretary of State may require it. He is for some reason or other unable to utilise it. Details of the investments of the Gold Standard Reserve as published in the report of the Currency Committee show that very little of it is producing anything like 7 per cent. From the ordinary business point of view it would have been sounder finance to borrow from the Reserve and a credit it with 7 per cent than to lend it to the London market at about 5 per cent. One would like to know why the Gold Standard Reserve cannot be removed from its pedestal and mobilised in the interests of India."—Yours, etc.

INDIAN INVESTOR.

THE COOPERATOR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

MERGED INTO BUREAUCRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one who has attended every meeting of the Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly, I feel I can not let Dr. Gour's impressions in the "Times of India" pass unchallenged. Dr. Gour has not only laid himself open to the charge of self-glorification, but has distorted facts and claimed victories to an extent, which would make even the most enthusiastic supporter of the New Constitution feel sceptical about the honesty of the man.

Dr. Gour is entitled to his own opinion about the Reforms, which, he thinks, were "unjustly maligned", although at the same time he feels the pinch of being made to play the role of a mere critic and wants an early redress of this inherent weakness in the reformed constitution!

However Dr. Gour claims that the Assembly has accomplished in three months (or two months?) much of what the Congress has been crying for since 30 years, and to substantiate this he quotes the apology of the Government over the Punjab tragedy, a pledge to Indianise the Army, creation of an Indian Bar, the assertion of their right to fiscal autonomy, protection of Trade Unions, creation of a Supreme Court in India, eliciting of Government policy on the non-cooperation movement the appointment of a committee on repressive laws and the reversion of Esher Recommendations. I admit that all these and many other important questions were discussed in the Assembly and on all these subjects, the attitude of the Government was sympathetic, but could any wise Government miss making use of lip sympathy in face of a solid non-official majority? I think I am near the truth when I say that the last session was a glorious victory for the bureaucracy headed by Sir William Vincent, who is a past master in the art of diplomacy. But to say that by the mere discussion of several questions, the Assembly has accomplished what the Congress has been crying for the past thirty years is a distortion most regrettable especially when it emanates from a responsible quarter. The real achievement of a Parliament lies in the extent to which its proceedings go in moulding the public opinion. I ask Dr. Gour to say honesty if any of the discussions in the Lower House has eased the difficult situation confronting us to-day more gravely then ever before, and I challenge him to contradict the following charges against that august body.

(1) Has it not completely whitewashed the Punjab tragedy making it impossible for the new Viceroy to reopen the question even if he desired? Did not Sir William Vincent uphold almost every action of the Government officials administering the martial law regime, and did he not in reply to Mr. Norton's condemnation of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, repeat the Government's appreciation of the services of that ex-Satarap?

(2) Did it not block Mr. Seshagiri's Bill to repeal the Press Legislations by adoption of Government's motion for a committee for the same purpose? An acute lawyer of Dr. Gour's reputation should have known that there could be no compromise atleast on the Press Act.

(3) Has it not endorsed and approved the repressive policy of Lord Chelmsford's Government begun just a month before the arrival of the new Viceroy?

(4) Did it not sanction a budget with huge deficit of 18 crores without ever examining the economic resources of India to bear the burden of extra taxation and without attempting at retrenchments, and did not the Government emerge out of the Assembly with 45 lakhs rupees more than what the Government asked for? The Assembly easily forgot that taxation whether direct or indirect had to be borne by masses inasmuch as they shall be required to pay higher prices for the commodities taxed.

(5) Was it not the Government that took initiative in the matter of enhanced tariff duty and the new Factories legislation and did not the Assembly fail to restrict the life of the Tariff Act to one year a right which every Parliament shall zealously safeguard?

(6) Did it not support the present form of Government by sanctioning at public expense a Central Publicity Board which is carrying a great propaganda here and abroad against the Indian aspirations, by spreading all sorts of falsehood about us?

(7) Has it not supported the annual exodus to Simla Hills thus sanctioning two Imperial Capitals?

These are some of the charges against the Democratic House and if after making these glaring blunders, it had secured a few promises and pledges from the Government with a hope of their fulfilment in the remote future, it has not earned the credit of the country. I am afraid that if the Assembly proceeds on these lines, it will soon lose all respect and confidence of the public.

Dr. Gour further claims that the Lower House is a powerful bulwark against official extravagance. We have yet to see a proof of it. For ought we know, the Assembly has so for proved to be a powerful bulwark to protect official extravagance. Concluding Dr. Gour can prays for an outlet to the Assembly constructive Statesmanship and how will achieve this, he does not tell, thus admits the meagreness of the which seems inadequate to meet aspirations for display of sta Does he then think that the Amritsar Congress on the wrong?

As to the personal contrib Gour, I have only to say, that one occasion, when legal position the formation of a Joint Commi the two Houses on the Finance Bill, being discussed, he has never made any real contribution to the debates. His the froth and foam and he never knows what he is speaking about.

One final word. From my experience of the working the new constitution, I feel that the constitution is based on such flimsy grounds that if we had really competant men in the Assembly, the proceedings would have led to nothing but deadlocks. The Assembly has gone through the first session only because it has merged itself into the bureaucracy and abandoned the sacred cause of the masses in whose name its members adorn their seats.—Yours, etc.

"TRUTH".

SPORTING NEWS.

DAVIS CUP TIE.

INDIA VS FRANCE TO BE PLAYED IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26

Recd. 11 p.m., April 27.

At the present time it is expected that the Davis Cup Tie, India vs. France, will be played in Paris in June. England is meeting Spain at Wimbledon in July after the Championships. Other ties are being played in America. Peach, one of the players, representing Australasia, has brilliantly defeated G. Patterson in the New South Wales Championships, 6/4, 6/2.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Recd. at 7-45 p.m., April 27.

In the twenty round heavy-weight boxing contest at the National Sporting Club today George Cook (Australia) beat Jack Curphey (Salford) on points.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 26

The first semi-final match in the Indian Army section of Poona District Hockey Tournament was played this evening on the race course ground between 120th Infantry from Ahmednagar and 114th Mahrattas from Belgaum. 120th were the first to score and crossed over with a goal to love in their favour. In the second period 114th Mahrattas not only drew level but added a second goal thus winning by two goals to one with 120th Infantry striving hard at the close to equalise.

The present holders of Richardson Challenge Cup which goes to the winner of this tournament are 95th Russells Infantry who won it in 1914.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament semi-final, the solitary match of the evening, B. N. Railway (Kharagpur) vs. Rangers came off this evening on the Calcutta ground and resulted in a win for the local team by two goals to one. Rangers netted once again but whistle having gone just before, the score was disallowed. Kharagpur opened well and were leading by a goal at half time but they fell off badly from the time equaliser came. Thus Rangers have qualified themselves for the final where they meet the winners of E. I. R. Apprentices and Sibpur. All the three teams are local.

NEW CLUB IN CAWNPORE.

INDIANS & EUROPEANS TO BE MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 26.

To provide more extended opportunities for Europeans and Indians to meet together a new club known as the Oriental Club, has been established in Cawnpore. The original members of the Club consists of most of the European and Indian residents of Cawnpore, including Sir Alexander McRobert, Sir Logie P. Watson, Sir Thomas Smith, Mr. C. T. Allen, C.I.E., Messrs. N. C. Stiffe, I.C.S., S. H. A. Lomas, I.C.S., U. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mahomad Halim, Rai Bahadur Babu Beharilal, Rai Bahadur Lala Bishamarnath, M.L.A., and Rai Bahadur Babu Anandswarup, M.L.C. The first Managing Committee of the Club has been constituted as follows:—President, Rai Bahadur Beharilal; Secretary, Mr. J. P. Srivstava; Members of the Committee, Sir Thomas Smith, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mahomad Halim, Major Buckley, I.M.S., Syed Habibulla, Bar.-at-Law, and Pandit Bishwanath Thoolal.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 28, 1921.

THE LESSON OF MULSHI PETHA.

Behind the collective agitation of a number of unsophisticated human beings, blind and unreasoning or short-sighted though it may appear to be, there is generally to be found a natural instinct of race preservation which connotes a higher truth than is apparent to the sophisticated mind obsessed with details. At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century in England the peasantry were up in arms against the introduction of machinery. There were anti-machine riots all over the country, in which thousands of pounds' worth of property was destroyed. The cause of discontent among the labourers was the fall of agricultural wages. Whereas, before the advent of machinery, the skilled labourer's earning was fifteen shillings a week by the work of his hands, after its introduction it was difficult for a labourer however skilled to earn more than seven shillings a week. The men saw the machines as their enemies because they reduced men's wages by one half, while increasing the employer's profit in the same proportion, and they sought redress by smashing the inanimate machines. The Government, with no more intelligence, beholding that "wanton destruction of property," treated the men as absolutely in the wrong. Yet every sociologist will now agree that the men were really in the right on abstract social grounds, because the introduction of machinery was the beginning of the destruction of agriculture for the sake of industry, which led to the decay of villages and growth of cities, of which the life is deleterious to national health and stamina. It was also the beginning of that hard division between rich and poor, the rich growing ever richer, and the poor ever poorer, which we call Capitalism and against which the majority of men in Europe are to-day in revolt.

The inarticulate, instinctive people do on most occasions of their rising merit the support of Government, if Government were what it ought to be, a thinking head for the whole body politic, instead of a promoter of the cancer preying on that body, i.e., the vested interests of profiteering Capital. The peasants who are passively resisting their eviction from their lands and houses which has been decreed by Government in support of a scheme which is to profit industry, are really doing the work which should be done by Government itself, although they do not see beyond the loss of their beloved homes. The war has shown quite clearly that agriculture is the stuff of life of every country. In proportion as the agricultural wealth of any country is diminished and the industrial-commercial wealth increased, in that proportion does that country cease to be self-supporting and become dependent upon other countries for support; existing therefore, at the mercy of those other countries; not to mention the deterioration of the race due to the overcrowded life of cities, and the fumes of factories. But the men who practise agriculture are always less articulate than the men of industry. Therefore they need the strong protection of the Government. It is the disgrace of almost all existing Governments that they never do receive the support due to them, that the arguments of wealth invariably outweigh the claims of justice in the judgment of the rulers.

If the Government had any proper sense of its responsibility towards the people of India, if it cared a rap about the future welfare of the country, it would have peremptorily refused to any profiteering company the "right" to oust one Indian peasant from the land which he and his fathers before him cultivated for the country's good. The condition of Bombay alone is quite sufficient evidence of the evil of encouraging the growth of urban industry at the expense of agriculture and of village handicrafts. The degradation of men, women and children, who once were Indian peasants can be seen in every street. An Indian Government worthy of the name would concentrate its efforts on improvement of the village life and the increase in contentment of the rural population—the saving work which Mahatma Gandhi and his followers are trying hard to do before it is too late—instead of helping to impose on India a yoke which Europe is preparing to throw off. An Indian Government worthy of the name would bid the profiteering company withdraw its tentacles from Mulshi Petha, back into the already desolated urban area, and never dare to stretch them forth again to desolate the quiet useful country which breeds healthy folk. It would have realised that the profit of such a company is the very opposite of national profit and by its very nature anti-national, and that the nation, here in India, is in truth the peasantry.

LOAN OR LOOT?

The reply of the Financial Secretary to the protest of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in respect of the new Sterling Loan issued by the Secretary of State in London is a masterpiece of impertinence. To the Chamber's apprehension that the wanton increase in the rate of the interest will prove disastrous to the value of the Indian securities, Mr. Cook merely opposes the possible deduction made by the heavy Income Tax of England, and the consequent reduction in the net yield to the investor. We are glad to obtain this indirect confirmation of our serious objection to this loan, that India is deliberately made to suffer a heavy burden so that the English Exchequer may benefit from this transaction. For, India must pay the full burden of the 7% interest so that England may make a handsome revenue. Incidentally, we should like the Finance Minister to explain whether the Secretary of State will charge the Indian income tax on this interest paid in England, but "earned" in India. Mr. Cook must, however, understand that the ordinary investor does not revel in nice actuarial calculations about the exact yield; and even supposing that the average investor fully understands the difference emphasised by Mr. Cook, the problem to be faced is not one of mathematics, but rather of psychology. Government must realise that once a 7% loan is floated sheer prudence will prohibit the investor from subscribing to any loan with a lower rate of interest. The Government will then have to face the disagreeable alternative of either issuing rupee loans at a lower rate of interest with the dead certainty of a complete failure of the loan programme, or offer the increased terms to the Indian investor as well, with the net result of additional unjustifiable burdens upon the tax-payers. In the exaggerated importance they attach to purely mathematical considerations, Government have failed to appreciate the contention of the Chamber in all its aspects. The Chamber has urged that preference should be given to Indian investors on identical terms, because they realise that the Indian investor's gain after all remains in India, while the interest paid to the foreigner is so much drain. Besides, the Indian Government can always indirectly or directly modify the terms granted to the Indian investor by taxation or otherwise, while the foreign investor will be immune from all such expedients, unless the Government desire the representatives of the people to adopt the Bolshevist expedient of repudiating all indebtedness.

To the argument of the Chamber, the Government have nothing to reply but that they "have no doubt, however, that the Secretary of State had strong reasons for floating the loan at the particular moment chosen by him," while they admit at the same time that in this particular instance the Indian investor had not sufficient opportunity offered him to invest his sterling resources in this loan, supposing the present state of Anglo-Indian exchange could tempt Indians to invest in this loan. Until the country has been told what grave reasons of public policy has compelled the Secretary of State to adopt such disastrous measures, we refuse to accept the *bona fides* of this transaction and shall continue to offer the most relentless opposition to such acts which betray a wanton disregard of the true interests of India. The Financial Secretary has indulged in a piece of economics, the one science with which, judging from its past record, the Finance Department of the Government of India seems to be utterly unfamiliar. The Government of India find in the fact that a good deal of India's capital expenditure is incurred abroad a sufficient reason to justify their extravagance, and the present state of exchange, they say, confirms them in this view. We demand that the Government, if they intend to use the proceeds of this loan, in any way to meddle with the Anglo-Indian exchange, shall state and define their intentions at the earliest moment, and not spring a surprise upon the country with the logic of the *fait accompli*. Before they divert the proceeds of this or any other sterling loan to the rehabilitation of the exchange, we should like to know what has become of the Gold Standard Reserve, as also the rate of interest earned by the Indian resources in England. If the Government will revive Exchange by borrowing in England, we do not know how far they may have to go, what burden of a permanent kind may have to be added to the Indian Tax-payer's shoulders to achieve the goal and what degree of certainty and stability there will be when the goal is achieved.

But the reply of the Financial Secretary makes no reference to the inconsistency involved in appointing committees to consider schemes for the restoration of public credit in respect of the depreciated securities and the issue of such high priced loans. Reading between the lines of this reply, we think the Secretary of State, following the usual policy, has embarked upon this course without consulting beforehand the Government of India, leaving them to explain his action as they best can to a justly indignant public. We commend this characteristic piece of duplicity in high quarters to the Finance Minister and ask how far his boast that in serious questions of Finance the Government of India cannot now allow the Home authorities to act without ascertaining the wishes of India in the matter in advance is true. Meanwhile, what is the Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau going to do? Time is past for mere wordy protests.

THE KATHIAWAD CONFERENCE.

To no genuine Indian patriot the condition of his countrymen living in the various Indian States can be a matter of unconcern. India, whether parts of it are under the rule of Indian Chiefs or of alien nations, cannot but be conceived as a whole—as a single geographical, historical and political entity. Hence, whether the people live in Indian States or in British territories, their fortunes and destinies are vitally bound up together and will *necessary react on each other.* Mr. V. J. Patel made this quite plain in his presidential address at the First Kathiawad Political Conference. As Mr. Patel pointed out, the people of British India, the subjects of the States as well as the rulers of the latter, are all Indians and the problems confronting them in their common endeavour to advance the cause of their country's progress are more or less similar. One part of India cannot lag behind for long without affecting the progress of the country as a whole. That the progress of the Indian States was inextricably bound up with the advancement of the rest of India was clearly seen from the very beginning by the leaders of the country and as stated by Mr. Patel, the Congress has all along been actively interesting itself in the conditions prevailing in these States, though, of course, it could not with any propriety, meddle with their internal administration. Even now, though the Congress has definitely included the subject of Indian States among the problems to be tackled by it, it will rest mainly on the subjects of these States themselves to strive to set their respective houses in order. Till Swaraj is attained in the British territory, the Congress will not be able to do anything for the people and rulers of the States beyond demonstrating sympathy from outside and affording indirect help to popular movements. The first Kathiawad Political Conference must be looked upon as an earnest of this sympathy on the part of the Congress and the people of Kathiawad may rest assured that their grievances will always evoke a sympathetic response from the latter.

Many of the States, as at present administered, constitute a clog to Indian progress, political, social and material It is particularly so in the generality of States in Kathiawad. There are, no doubt one or two notable exceptions, but considered as a whole, they constitute a vertiable Augean stable which requires to be cleaned through and through. Though there is nothing to prevent their Rulers from administering their territories in entire conformity with the wishes and aspirations of their subjects, in a word, on genuinely popular lines, we find, in practice, that while they have assimilated almost all the evil features of administration in the neighbouring British territory, they have studiously avoided profiting from whatever is good in British administration. They have allowed the drink evil to spread in their territories regardless of consequences. They have imitated the British authorities in gagging the press and restricting the political activities of their subjects. They have introduced octroi, pilgrim taxes, house taxes, water taxes and so on without compensating the taxed adequately, by sanitary or trade facilities. On the other hand, they have neglected the education of their subjects and ignored the question of their material improvement. They have in many cases bartered away to aliens rights of exploitation of the industrial resources of the State, which ought to have been retained for their own subjects. Then there is the abuse of powers of the Ruler by way of internments of "obnoxious" subject without trial and confiscation of their properties without justification. The resort to forced labour and other illegal exactions are also among the crying grievances of the subject of the States. All these have to be redressed. The Kathiawad Conference, to which this work of cleansing the Augean stables has been entrusted, has begun its task in the right spirit. We wish the Conference Godspeed in its work.

Notes of the Day.

The Woman's Movement.

We publish elsewhere an appeal to Indian women from the pen of Atiya Begum F. Rahamin, in connection with the women's movement just inaugurated in Bombay. We have already stated more than once our deep approval of that movement, and our high hopes of the work that it will do for India and the world. We are sure that it will not be animated by the spirit of nationalism, as Europeans understand the term, in the aggressive sense; that Indian women will remember that their ideals are or ought to be the ideals of every Asiatic woman, and will hold a friendly, helping hand out to their sisters beyond the bounds of India and beyond the limited conventions of any single nation or community, even to the womanhood of the conceited West. For the success of such an organisation, of a suitable President is all important. We venture to suggest that no Indian lady seems, from our inquiries, to be better qualified to fill that high responsible position than Her Highness Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultana—a remarkable personality *well-known in Europe and America as well* as in India. A lady of great qualities of head and heart, respected by the high, and loved and reverenced by the poor and lowly, charitable, kindly, tactful, wise, considerate, a lover and no mean exponent of her country's arts—such is the report of Her Highness that has reached us. Surely no better President could be found for a society, whose aims are the protection and advancement of Indian womanhood, and the preservation and revival of the ancient culture of the East.

Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The work of collecting by the end of June next the crore of rupees required for the purposes of Congress propaganda is proceeding apace in all parts of the country and judging from the enthusiasm of the public as well as the volunteers, there is every reason to hope that the total of the Tilak Swaraj Fund will reach, if not exceed, the amount required. We have, in this connection, a suggestion to make to the various provincial organisations and the secretaries and treasurers of the Fund. It is that they should publish weekly statements of the collections made in each province, so that the public may know how exactly the movement is progressing. It will be recalled that during the war days the publication of the daily figures of the War Loan created a sort of rivalry among the various provinces and cities and each province and city tried to win the race. Would not similar enthusiasm be created for the national cause by the publication of the district and provincial totals at least once a week? Moreover, such publication would engender confidence in the public mind that regular accounts are kept of the contributions. It is nearly a fortnight since the Satyagraha week came to a close and the public are still in the dark as to the result of the special efforts made all over the country to swell the Fund. We sincerely trust that the suggestion made above will commend itself to the organisers of the Fund and that the public will be kept informed periodically of the progress of the collections.

Rents of New Buildings.

The question of fixing the rents of newly-built houses in Bombay, through the agency of the Municipality or otherwise, bristles with difficulties, some of which are well nigh insurmountable. In the case of existing buildings one could take some standard, however arbitrary, by which to judge the increase in the rental value of a building, but that cannot be thought of in the case of new structures. How then is one to estimate the fair rent of any new premises or set of rooms? If we go by the standard of utility to the occupier, the same floor space would be prized at different rates at different places. A shop at the junction of roads would be preferred very greatly to one of the same dimensions fifty paces away. Similar would be the case with residential buildings. In some cases they are prized because of their proximity to the tramway, in others on account of nearness to the sea, or hill, or business centres. How, in view of all these varying tastes of tenants, can anybody definitely fix the rent of a particular shop or room or building? Again, as the Municipal Commissioner, in his report to the Corporation, points out, it would be very difficult to estimate accurately the exact figure of expenditure incurred on any building, together with the value of the land utilised. It would be very easy for unscrupulous persons to manipulate the figures of the value of the properties bought and of the expenditure incurred, with a view to raising the limits of rent. The Commissioner also fears that control over rents of new buildings would inevitably discourage investment of capital in such buildings and that the number of such buildings erected would be less than at present. There is also the question of the staff of experts which would be required for the purpose. In these circumstances we are afraid that control of rents in the case of new buildings will hardly be a practical proposition. A committee appointed by Government is, however, engaged in considering all the aspects of the question, and we shall await with interest what these "experts" have to say.

HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

"HELP THE SUFFERING SMYRNA."

PLEA FOR SPINNING WHEEL.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, at Mustan Shah's Tank to condemn the action of the Government in deporting Mr. Horniman and keeping him indefinitely away from India, and also to condemn the Greek offensive in Asia Minor Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presided and more than fifteen thousand Hindu and Moslem citizens were present at the meeting.

Before the proceedings began, Muslim volunteers freely distributed Mr. Horniman's photos among the audience and collected funds on behalf of the Khilafat Committee.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall in opening the proceedings said that evening they had seven very interesting resolutions to move, and the one which was to be moved first concerned his predecessor,—and, he hoped, his successor—Mr. B. G. Horniman's unjust deportation and prolonged banishment. He had personal cause to regret Mr. Horniman's enforced absence from India, and was anxiously waiting for the day of Mr. Horniman's return.

Among the other resolutions on the agenda there was one of great importance to which he wanted to draw their attention beforehand. It was the question of India's foreign policy. He was personally interested in preserving the British connection with India, for he embodied that connection in himself. He, a born Englishman, was in precisely the same predicament as the Mahomedans of India at this moment, because he was a Muslim, and therefore he thought he might be said to represent the British connection far more intimately than the present rulers of the country could be said to do so. If the British wished to preserve cordial connection with India they must bear in mind the wishes and opinions of India in their foreign policy. It must be an Asiatic policy. Fifty years ago the British Government was regarded by old-fashioned Muslims as a Muslim Government because it judged a man or a nation by works and not by creed. That was the judgment of Islam, but not, alas, of "Christendom." England had stood apart from mediaeval Christendom in that respect. But of late years there had been a change in England's foreign policy? They saw a little while ago the Sultan of Turkey condemned and the Czar of Russia championed. On what ground? In the eyes of some Christian fanatics who had come to power in England the Czar was intrinsically better ally than the Sultan, because he was baptised. The Greeks are worse in their behaviour than the Turks, yet they could see to-day now they were favoured by the British Government because they were Christians. That was a kind of judgment which no Muslim could accept. Such a fanatical policy could never carry with it the support of the Muslim subjects of the Empire. Therefore, it was absolutely necessary, that India if the British connection was to be preserved must have her own foreign policy; that the Government of India in the future, whether it was composed of Englishmen or Indians must have an Asiatic, not a merely European policy, since India is a part of Asia, not of Europe. Otherwise there would be no alternative for Muslims, but to emigrate *en masse*.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH TOWARDS ASIA.

Continuing the speaker said his Hindu brothers might say that they had no part in such ideas which was merely Islamic. But if they looked a little closely they could see that the whole Asia was now in the same boat. The Turks had been expelled from country after country in Europe because they were Asiatics and non-Christians. Hindus must remember that they were not the only community, a narrow national ideal was a weakness in the face of Europe. Their future strength lay in the sense of Asiatic brotherhood. He was very, very sorry for the British foreign policy in recent years. He had loved Asia from a boy, and it seemed very sad to him that so few Englishmen had any love for Asia, or sympathetic understanding of her people. It was said that Asiatics were dangerous people. But who made them dangerous? Did the English people know what they had thrown away. A loyalty which never failed them in the hour of danger, a faith which treachery could not assail nor money buy, a devotion of which Europeans are incapable. Those were among the noble qualities of Asia. Instead of that England had turned to Europe, where, among the politicians, disinterested faith and loyalty are quite unknown, where she has to buy with lives of men and wealth of money and munitions the help which Asia freely gives when once her heart is won. (Loud and prolonged shouts of "Allahu Akbar!")

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved:—

(1) On the second anniversary of his deportation this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, offers heartfelt sympathies to Mr. B. G. Horniman, the late Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", pays humble tribute to his valuable services to India and strongly condemns the continuance of the edict forbidding his return to the country he has made his own.

In moving the above resolution Maulana Shaukat Ali stated that the people of Bombay knew very well for what purpose they observed that day. In the year 1914 the people of Bombay were not as much active in their political activities as they were at the present moment. He loved Mr. Horniman because, he said, he had great sympathies towards the people of India. He knew very well how Mr. Horniman felt acutely for the sufferings of the people and they now prayed that Mr. Horniman be relieved now. It was Mr. Hornfman, he said, who voiced the complaints and grievances of Indians through the columns of his powerful organ.

Concluding, Maulana Shaukat Ali stated that the resolution he was going to move would be passed unanimously. (Cries of "Allaho Akbar.")

LALA GORDHANDAS.

Lala Gordhandas in seconding the resolution remembered what Sir Henry Cotton once said that there was nothing like ingratitude in Indians. He would, therefore, remind his Moderate friends as to what that gathering signified when a number of people were ready to pay due homage to that great leader, Mr. B. G. Horniman. With regard to the Punjab he said that it was Mr. Horniman who exposed men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Dyer through his paper and it was a great regret that he was not in their midst that day. Mr. Horniman was ready to do his best for his countrymen and in doing so he never feared anybody.

Continuing, he said that now Mr. Horniman was in England and, though, he was there, he had great sympathies towards India. He had not forgotten India. It was again he (Mr. Horniman) together with Mahatma Gandhi, and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu that gave impetus to the Satyagraha movement.

Concluding, he said that they should not be afraid of anybody; of course Government was now acting towards them in an adverse manner and Moderates were supporting it. Men like Mr. Sastri stated that they were carrying on their agitation for no good purpose; but let him remember what the Congress had done up to now. Men like Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Ali, Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi were now explaining the masses how by having self-confidence they would be in a position to achieve Swaraj. They would win Swaraj by self-confidence and self-independence. He appealed to them that by carrying on the agitation they would be able to recall Mr. Horniman.

MR. BANKER.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker in further supporting the resolution stated that they met that day to recognise the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman. Everything was done through the best efforts of Mr. Horniman. Even on behalf of Mrs. Besant (when she was interned) it was Mr. Horniman who conducted her paper and for four months he tried his utmost to appeal to the authorities concerned to set her free and he succeeded in his attempt. Mrs. Besant once stated that they would be able to achieve Swaraj in 1923, at that time they were afraid whether they would be able to succeed in having Swaraj; but it was Mr. Horniman who explained to them that not even in five years, but at that very time they would be able to secure Swaraj.

Continuing, he stated that it was Mr. Horniman who exposed the administration of Lord Willingdon. Then again, through the columns of his paper, it was Mr. Horniman who carried on his agitation. He educated public opinion and exhorted them that if that act was not repealed they should resort to Satyagraha. And when Mahatma Gandhi was ill at that time, it was, again, he who went to Ahmedabad and assured him that in his stead he with the help of other leaders would carry on the agitation.

Continuing Mr. Banker stated that Mr. Horniman always stated that he would expose to the public anything he thought necessary to expose. That man had been taken away from them. What was his present condition? The man who worked so much, rendered so much help to Indians, had been deported since two years. The thirty-two crores of the people of India were unable to recall Mr. Horniman, which was really painful; but he would appeal to them that they should do everything in our power to press Government for his return to India. Though he was still in England, still he was fighting on behalf of Turkey and India. Should they not, therefore, pray to God that he may be brought back to them?

Concluding, Mr. Banker stated that they should send a message to Mr. Horniman that they were ready to help him in every way they could and carry on the agitation for his early release. (Cries of Alla-ho-Akbar.)

MRS. SARALADEVI CHAUDHURANI

Shrimati Saraladevi Chaudhurani moved: This public meeting of the Mussal-

(Continued on next page.)

VITAL NEED OF COAL.

PREVENTION OF DELIVERY.

"ATTEMPT TO STARVE NATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 28.

The gravity of the decision of the National Union of Railwaymen not to handle coal in colliery-sidings or from the overseas during the miners' dispute was emphasised by Sir E. Geddes in the House of Commons this afternoon. He pointed out that this coal was absolutely necessary to the life of the community, and the preventing of delivery of this coal could only be interpreted as an attempt to starve the nation.

Sir E. Geddes declared that during this and previous disputes Government had favoured no class—(Labour cries of "Oh" and loud Ministerial counter-cheers)—but had secured the necessities of life for the whole community. (Cheers.) He invited th Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union to meet him in the afternoon and trusted good result, but he said no Government could allow the nation to be so coerced. (Loud cheers.)

COAL SETTLEMENT.

GLIMMER OF HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

While an opinion is generally expressed that there is now a glimmer of hope of coal settlement owing to the owners' new terms. Official order to the railwaymen not to handle coal is a very disturbing development. Six men obeying order at Nottigham have been suspended and a sympathetic strike of others is feared.

RIOT AT MALEGAON.

FOUR POLICEMEN KILLED.

TWO MAGISTRATES INJURED

ORDER RESTORED.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

A serious riot broke out at Malegaon in the Nasik district on the evening of the 25th instant and the morning of the 26th One Sub-Inspector of Police and three constables are reported to have been killed and burnt in a Hindu temple and three adjacent houses in which they had taken shelter. Two local Magistrates were also injured. Police and Military have arrived on the scene and order has been restored.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF RIOTING.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Ashfaqueli wires from Jalgaon under date April 27:—

On the way to Berar, Maulana Shaukat Ali learnt at Igatpuri station that some serious rioting had taken place at Malegaon. He was anxious to know the facts.

The following facts could be had, that are subject to correction: Some volunteers were prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment on some paltry charge. People, in whose eye these public servants were innocent, resented this high-handed act of Government. Other Khilafat workers accompanied them to the Court, saying that they were equally guilty. Thereupon the police fired killing two and wounding several. After this a fracas took place in which both police and people are rumoured to have been killed and wounded.

No further details could be known. Troops are reported to have reached there from Deolali.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following wire to the Secretary Khilafat Committee, Malegaon: "Shocked to hear terrible news. Beg all to be quiet. Non-violence supreme necessity. We must patiently suffer and not retaliate. Proceeding on urgent tour, hence can't come."

"MORAL VICTORY IS OURS"!

N.C.O—THE ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

UNSWERVING DEVOTION TO INDIA.

CHALLENGE TO HIS PERSECUTORS!

MR HORNIMAN'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

[The following message from Mr. Horniman was received too late for insertion in yesterday's issue.]

On the second anniversary of my deportation from India my only message to the Indian people is the renewed expression of my unswerving devotion to the cause of their freedom and my firm belief in the policy of Non-Cooperation as the onlly means by which that freedom can be won. The statesmen of the west have talked and thought of self-determination as an expedient phrase. India has accepted it as a reality, a consummation that can be achieved only by the free will and spontaneous act of a people themselves—a reality that has been forced upon them by the obvious inability of a foreign Government to act justly towards a dominated people, when justice clashes with the materilal interests, pride and prejudice of the dominant race. In adopting the policy of Non-Cooperation the Indian people have determined for themselves their own destiny. They have taken what it was not in their power even were it the wish of others to give them.

I have no fear for the future because, I know that the moral victory is already won and the material fruits must inevitably follow. Lord Chelmsford who is telling the few people who take any notice of him that Non-Co-operation has failed may bluff the blind stateshen in England but, he cannot arrest the mighty wave of national determination for Swaraj that is sweeping all before it in India Lord Reading may pay platitudinous tributes to justice as hundreds of Englishmen have done before him but, he could only win India's friendship by the performance of the one simple act of justice which is not provided for in his instrument of instructions. My greeting to India no longer subservient and chained but free and mistress of her destiny.

For myself I have but one wish to return to my adopted land. But if justice was outraged on April 26th 1919, and has been prostituted since, by my exclusion for two years to satisfy the arbitrary whim or to disperse the terror of a justly harrassed administration, the hurt is greater to those who are forced to the resort of such weapons to protect themselves, and their folly than it is to me. I am still waiting for Sir George Lloyd to utter one word of justification for this petulant continuance of my exclusion which will answer the rest of Lord Reading's conception of justice as the touchstone of his policy and administration. I am still waiting for Mr. Montagu to accept the challenge to substantiate his outrageous and ludicrous charges against me in the House of Commons made under the cover of his immunity as a member of Parliament or to obey the instincts of a gentleman and withdraw them. But I expect to go on waiting. If I have to suffer because justice despite Lord Reading, so far from being the guiding star of his Government is ignored and outraged, I remember those who have suffered far more greatly than I and those who are still suffering. To them I pay my homage. The memory of the victims of tyranny and domination in the Punjab remains as an undying inspiration to us who have been spared to live and fight, not to lay down our weapons until the victory is complete.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

"FOLLOW GANDHI'S LEAD"

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR KATHIAWAR.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RULE BY CHIEFS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

RAJKOT, April 27.

To-day's Political Conference sitting began at ten in the morning. The Subjects Committee had its sitting early in the morning. Though the proceedings were private, it is understood, great difference of opinion marked the debate. Consequently only five undisputed resolutions could be brought before the conference. The president on arrival requested all to adjust differences and complete the conference work under any circumstances.

The first resolution before the Coiference was of Swadeshi moved by Mr. Amritlal Shakkar who exhorted the people to take to spinning wheels. Mr. Ranchhodlal Patwari Gondal Diwan supported and said Indian Princes are bound to support this non-political movement. He emphasised that a census should be taken of spinning wheels and looms. Kathiawar uses foreign cloth worth about two crores. That ought to be stopped and all should follow the Mandate of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Maganlal Gandhi and other speakers having supported, the motion was adopted unanimously by the house.

NATIONAL EDUCATION THE SUPREME NEED.

The next resolution accepted the necessity of national education and the need for a National Kathiawar University. It was also resolved to have a national educational board and appointed committee to frame the scheme for the university.

The third resolution declared it to be the firm opinion of the conference that states are not the individual property of the Chiefs and asked them to have civil lists and Budgets according to the wishes of the people. This resolution was entrusted to the president.

The last resolution condemned begar and asked the chief to immediately stop it. It also asked the people not to submit to that form of slavery.

CONFERENCE STILL IN SESSION.

The conference is still in session. The Subjects Committee meets at two in the afternoon and the conference meets again at eight p.m. Thakore Saheb has invited Mr. Patel and other distinguished delegates to a garden party at 6-30 p.m.

CONFERENCES AT RAJKOT.

FOREIGN CAPS ON FIRE.

(From our own Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 27.

The Jain Conference met in the Conference Pandal at eight in the evening under Mr. Lalan's presidentship. There was a good attendance.

Rajkot took a special advantage of presence of Mr. Vallabhai and Prof. Kirpalani. A meeting was held in the Rastriya Medan at 6-30 p.m. Almsot 7000 people attended. Mr. Vallabhai in a moving speech conveyed. Gandhiji's message in spirited terms. Audience was greatly touched. Foreign caps, collars and ties numbering 150 were burnt in the meeting. People began to give ornaments. Mr. Kirpalani's ring fetched the highest price.

Intense enthusiasm prevailed throughout Rajkot. Much cash collection was made towards the Tilak Fund.

Weavers' conference met at four this evening. After that the Satyagrah Ashram boys showed work on spinning wheels. Mr. Maganlal Gandhi of the Satyagrah Ashram read a most interesting and informing speech to the weavers.

NEED FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

DUTY OF KATHIAWAR PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, April 27.

Acharya Gidwani thanked and referred to national education as one of the chief items of Non-Cooperation as the existing institutions were void of national atmosphere. He cited that the statements of many who contended the system of examination was baneful to the teacher and the taught. The present system of education was based on the idea that India was a savage country, which it was the noble mission of England to civilise. The Kathiawar Rulers should now spend more on education. Concluding, he said, if they were to progress education should be the corner stone of reforms.

POLITICAL WEEK AT RAJKOT

ELECTION OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, April 27.

The Kathiawar Political Conference delegates met to elect members for the Subjects Committee. The Halar division was strongly contested. The Hitwardhak Sabha was pposed by the peasant delegates who were in a majority. Mr. Shukla retired president and the Sabha members walked away. The subjects Committee meets to-day in the morning.

The Weavers Conference opened when Mr. Maganlal Gandhi of the Satyagraha Ashram delivered his presidential address. The President explained by facts and figures the utility of spinning and weaving urging all to spin. Some demonstrations were also made.

The Jain Conference met yesterday night when Pandit Lalan delivered his presidential address. The Thakor Sahib of Rajkot has arranged a garden party in honour of distinguished delegates this evening. The exibition is attracting huge crowds and there is a rush of visitors.

The Humanitarian Conference met yesterday Pundit Lalan presiding. The address dealt with the protection of animals.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY COURSE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 27.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate suggested that in view of the reports from the examiners of the Allahabad University on the poor work of the candidates who were aspirants for the University, the course should be limited to the students who showed ability to profit by the course. Mr. Montagu, in reply, pointed out that the local Governments in India were giving careful consideration to the matter. It would be for Ministers, subject to statutory rules, to take whatever action they judged to be necessary.

PRIME MINISTER'S CONFERENCE.

CANADIAN PREMIER ANNOUNCES AGENDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 27.

Ottawa.—In the Canadian House of Commons, the Premier announced the agenda of the Prime Ministers' Conference which is being held in London in June to discuss the matters of foreign relations as affect the Dominions' preparations for the Constitutional Conference. He contemplated that the discussions would include resolution 9 of the Imperial War Conference, 1917, and the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The Premier stated that various other subjects which had been suggested would probably be left over for the Imperial Conference proper. This view was already taken by the Canadian Government and he proposed that the House should discuss the course to be taken by Canada's representatives.

FRONTIER ATTACKS ON BRITISH CONVOYS.

FINANCED BY SOVIET?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 27.

Replying to Lieut.-Colonel James, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that he was unable to make a statement with regard to the accuracy of the report in Indian newspapers that frontier attacks on British convoys were financed by the Soviet, but enquiries were being made.

U. S. TO END STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

KNOX'S RESOLUTION APPROVED BY SENATE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 7-45 p.m., April 27.

Washington.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has reported favourably upon Senator Knox's resolution to declare that the State of War with Germany has ended.

INDIAN POLICY.

"BRITONS MUST UNDERGO CHANGE OF HEARTS"

"THE TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 27.

"The Times" in the course of a leading article on the Birdwood Memorial Lecture entitled "Common Service of the British and Indian Peoples to the World", given by Sir Edward Grigg at the Royal Society of Arts on April 22nd, emphasises that it is to mutual interests of Britain and India that the Indian nation should willingly seek to retain an abiding place within the British Empire. "The Times" endorses Sir E. Grigg's sentiment that the inspiration of the Indian policy must pass increasingly to Indian mind and thinks that future difficulties in the way of realising these ideals seem more likely and more prominent in Britain than India. The leader says that the strangest transformation of the Indian problem is that while devoted British members of the Indian Civil Services need no conversion, the time is coming when numbers of Britons at home, both in and out of Parliament, must undergo a change of hearts.

DECISION AGAINST GENL. SIR J. NIXON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 27.

Before the King's Bench Justice McCardie in deciding against General Sir John Nixon for £2 sterling for clothes supplied to himself and son, said that his son acted upon his father's authority in ordering the goods. The Statute limitations which General Sir John Nixon pleaded collapsed owing to his payment on account.

CRITICISM ON BUDGET.

"WHERE ARE DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURE?"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

An opinion is expressed in the City circles that the most sensational feature of the otherwise colourless budget is generous terms of the new loan object of which is to wipe out 632 millions of National War Bonds maturing now to 1925. The new loan becomes a permanent loan similar to Consols but terms will arouse envy in the holders of the Consols. It is hoped that indostry will be given a big stimulus by the loan.

Critics of the Government, however, declare that the budget is a necessary evil. It has put a majority of the parliamentarians into doldrums. J. M. Hogge says that budget is calm before the storm which will be upon us between 1922 and 1929 when the war debt maturities must be faced.

After the budget speech member followed member declaring that the country could not this year raise anything like a thousand millions sterling and further that if the estimates of revenue were realised a net result would be to intensify the economic depression increasing legions of unemployed.

"The Times" asks where are the drastic reductions in expenditure. The paper recalls the Premier's cataclysmal letter to the Ministers on August 20th, 1919 ordering the reduced expenditure or that room should be made for those who could reduce. "The Times" declares that this is the public temper to-day.

CORRECTED BUDGET FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 7-45 p.m., April 27.

The following corrected budget figures have been transmitted by Reuter:—

"The estimated total of the ordinary expenditure for 1921-1922 was £974 millions and the revenue after dropping the Excess Profits Tax and two small changes was estimated at £1,058 million sterling. A substantial proportion of the balance must be kept in hand to meet the liabilities arising from the coal strike losses. Any receipts in respect of Reparations would be applied to Debt Reduction".

1922 WAR BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

It is announced that 1922 War Bonds will be exchanged for new loan at 163 per cent. and the 1925 bonds at 160 per cent. In order to encourage an early conversion; commission of five shillings per cent. will be paid to banks and stockbrokers on bonds converted not later than May 18th.

GENERAL COWAN'S FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 27.

General Cowan's funeral service was held in Westminster Cathedral, to-day. Cardinal Bourne officiated at the service which was attended by nearly three thousand persons. Sir Charles Monro represented His Majesty the King. The funeral band of the Welsh Guards played in the Cathedral. After the service the procession made its way to Kensal, Green, representatives of the Royal Army Service Corps, the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Royal Army Veterinary Corps followed the coffin. Horse and Foot Guards, Inniskillings and Royal Ulsters also took part in the procession.

LORD READING IN SIMLA.

A DISAPPOINTING BEGINNING.

WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

RUMOURS ABOUT MR. GANDHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Lord Reading's arrival in Simla has but stimulated the wild gossip that has been prevalent here about the future of Indian politics. Every little action, and, in fact, every little nod, of this simple, yet graceful, personage, serves to create a good deal of commentative thought even in high political circles. In his smile they read a world of meanings and in his queries a suggestion or hint. Many favourable remarks were heard uttered on his Lordship's arrival on Wednesday as he avoided all artificial trappings and preferred to go like a commoner. To a captivating look and intelligent forehead, Lord Reading combines a dignified bearing which tends to create a confident atmosphere. High hopes are, therefore, everywhere entertained in the genuiness of his intentions to do justice to India; but whether the administration of Viscount Chelmsford's successor would be marked by bold statesmanship and stern love of justice must be left to the verdict of time. However, there is one relieving feature which is markedly noticeable in his Lordship's attitude "festina lente"—a quality which his predecessor woefully lacked in.

Threatened suicide.

The anxiety of the public as regards the new Viceroy has been intensified by his recent tour to the Punjab. Presumably, Lord Reading had been instructed by Whitehall to signalise his assumption of office by soothing the "lacerated heart" of India or in a manner that would "strike the imagination". His visit to Jallianwalla Bagh has naturally evoked expectant criticism, especially as the "arch-enemy" of India, who was the author of so much misfortune to this country, had not visited that sacred spot nor his faithful "guide, friend and philosopher" (Sir William Vincent) ever before thought of such a pilgrimage although he felt much diplomatic sympathy over the "unhappy episode" as he himself characterised it. The very fact that the new Viceroy thought it right to pay at least a flying visit to the scene of tragedy is significant of the attitude and feeling of the present regime; but the cloven hoof is there! Scarcely had the distinguished visitors left the place, than the Punjab Satrap who had also accompained the party there, issued a communique with the concurrence, be it noted, of the Government of India, extending the life of the Seditious Meetings Act in Amritsar, Lahore and Sheikhuptura for another period of six months! If this is a foretaste of his Excellency's "healing mission", then we very much wish he had not relinquished his distinguished post of the Chief Justice of England for—what threatens so soon to be a political suicide.

System to Swallow.

If Lord Reading really intends to rehabilitate India's confidence in British sense of "justice", he cannot do better than to open afresh the Punjab question. But his reply to the Punjab Chiefs' Association sets the authoritative seal to this chapter of iguominous blunder and unrelieved tyranny. There can be no question of "forget and forgive" so long as traces are still to be seen of Dyer's feast of blood in Jallianwalla Bagh and the gaping wounds are even now giving excruciating agony and the victims of Martial Law are still in goal. Sir William Vincent is again on the ascendant and seems to overpower the new Governor-General by his extraordinary skill—as witness Lord Reading's adherence to the recent "declaration of policy" by the Home Member in the Assembly. It is now quite clear that unless this master-general of "insidious poison" is shunted out of the Cabinet, no Viceroy with even the best of intentions and of whatever past eminence could ever dream of achieving anything like success. Even the "Ditcher" of "Capital" has sounded a clear note of warning in this matter, but it is unlikely that Lord Reading would be guided or influenced by such advice. Verily, it is the system that would swallow him!

A Bad beginning.

Every one in Simla deeply deplores this bad beginning of the new Viceroy. That he interviewed every body in Lahore except the tribune of the people of the Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai, only shows to what extent Lord Reading has resigned himself in the hands of his expert wire-pullers. This practical Non-Cooperation with the Non-Cooperation leaders in the face of an insistent and all-round demand for a round table conference is the chief subject of topic in the authoritative circles of Simla. Meanwhile, however, there are all sorts of rumour about the author of the Non-Co-operation movement. "Is it a fact that Mahatma Gandhi is to be arrested this week" queries one; "When is Gandhiji expected in Simla for interview with the Viceroy?" interrogates the other; and while these two questions of diametrically opposite purpose are being bandied from mouth to mouth. Lord Reading sits serene at Viceregal Lodge surround by Vincents and Saprus. But he cannot visualise the whole situation or understand the root causes of the present unrest unless he descends to the plains and enters into the feelings of the people by freely mixing with them as Lord Carmichael used to do. This may be a tall order, but that is what is wanted of the new Viceroy if he is to successfully wriggle out of the *impasse*.

Viceroy's Cabinet.

With the arrival of Lord Reading, the composition of the Cabinet is almost full. The Hon. Mr. Sarma who did not prefer to go on tour like some of his colleagues, had been laid up with malaria ever since he came to Simla. It is a pity that his meaningless "democratic climate" was not agreeable to him, and I hope that when he next gets up in the Council to uphold the Simla exodus, he would take this fact into consideration, before advising his disciples who are deadly against the hill-top administration or legislation. Mr. Hailey whose financial jugglery in Bombay has met with a good deal of criticism throughout India is also here; while His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Sir Archibold Montgomery, the deputy-chief of the General Staff, is still on an extensive tour of inspection of the Western Command including Quetta and the Wana country. It is understood that there will be a meeting of the Executive Council as soon as Lord Rawlinson comes back to Simla, and presumably the subjects for consideration would include the Frontier situation in the light of the efforts of Kabul mission, the exchange position and the Non-Cooperation movement.

Simla Exodus—A Solution

The attitude of the Indian Legislature in regard to the Simla Exodus would be made clear in the forthcoming session here in August. But meanwhile the Council Hall and the Assembly Chamber, the construction of which began last summer, are not yet nearing completion, although the work is proceeding apace. Other structural develpments are also in progress in many other places, including the Central Telegraph Office. But a few more discussions in the Council about the advisability of the move to the Hills, and all schemes of construction will, I am sure, collapse, because there is already a tendency to sell away the existing buildings consequent on the discussion of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's motion over the budgetted allotment for the new Council Chamber. The difficulty which the members of the enlarged Legislature are going to encounter as regards their accommodation in Simla will undoubtedly goal them to abandon all idea of exodus, and this will now be the determining factor in the solution of this hardy annual.

Lack of Organisstion.

Resolutions and interpellations have already begun to stream into the Legislative Department although the Legislative session begins about the 20th of August. As usual, the members of the lower house seem to be more busy than their brethren of the Council of State, and if the present of their activity is to be maintained, the session would be too prolonged and heavy. It would be a good idea if, instead of duplicating and complicating the legislative task, the members previously come to a private agreement as to the subjects that should be threshed before floor of the House and by whom they should be piloted. It was the lack of such an organisation and consultation that led to disunion and disagreement at the Delhi session—a weakness which the officials utilised to their own advantage. If the last session taught the new legislature anything, it is this defect; but so far no steps have been taken to remedy it. On the other hand, we see the members indulging in self-glorification and mutual admiration by means of articles and interviews to the interested newspapers. When will they change their manners?

LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

"WENT WITH PREMIER'S COGNISANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Lord Derby has amended his denial with regard to his visit to Ireland. In a speech at Liverpool he admitted that he went with the Premier's cognisance. He obtained interviews with a number of personages in Ireland on the understanding that he would communicate results to Mr. Lloyd George. He said he intended paying further visit to Ireland. He admitted that he was depressed with the situation there. He went incognito in order to avoid pressmen.

CABLE ITEMS.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson has returned to London. He states that he is leaving for India about August 1st. One Anglo-Indian Temperance Association is arranging for his tour in India.

Applicants up to 2,000 sterling for the new Indian Loan have obtained allotments in full. Allotments to larger applicants have averaged 10 or 11 per cent.

Hussein Khaialai, Persian Minister in Madrid, has arrived in London.

The "Daily Mail" says that Sir Edward Grigg is going to succeed Mr. Philip Kerr as the Premier's Private Secretary.

The Jute Trade Board has adopted a proposal to reduce by twenty per cent. the wages of workers at Dundee. 12½ per cent. taking place in four months and 7½ per cent. four months later.

The Prince of Wales has been installed Worshipful Master of the Household Brigade Masonic Lodge.

London, April 25.—Dealings in new Indian seven per cents. commenced at half to three-quarters premium, but quickly rose to one to one-quarter.

The Maharajah of Patiala has left for Paris.

His Majesty the King on Tuesday invested Col. Sir Edward Worthington with the Insignia of the Companion of the Indian Empire.

The census which was postponed from April 24th owing to the Coal Strike has now been fixed for June 19th.

How some big industries have been hit by the unfavourable condition of Trade is exampled by the appointment of Sir Arthur Whinney as Receiver and Manager of the Austin Motor Company. The business will be continued pending the formulation of the proposals for the re-organisation of finances.

HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

mans of Bombay keeping in view the economic conditions obtaining in the country thinks it absolutely necessary to promote the Swadeshi as a part of the movement of Non-Cooperation, and advices the Mussalmans of Bombay to introduce 'Spinning Wheels' in their homes and thereby popularise the use of the home spun cloth upon which depends the moral and material prosperity of India.

She said she had heard of Bolsheviks and robbers, but never saw them actually, except once on a cinema film. She saw in the picture a hand of men armed with pistols and other weapons looting a house, and was told that they were robbers because they looted other's property. According to that theory she considered the Britishers also are robbers because coming as traders in this country they have exploited the wealth of the people and ruined their industries. India was now paying sixty crores of rupees annually to Great Britain only in respect of cloth that was imported in this country. But that was not so two hundred years ago. Two hundred years ago, there were weavers in India who wove cloth for them. Then came the East India Company who saw that weaving was the chief and lucrative industry in India and they coveted it. They contemplated all devices to ruin this industry and then to substitute their own manufactures for it. All honest means, though they were few, failed and then they tried their crafty and dishonest means. And they succeeded. They called the best Indian weavers and cut their thumbs and thus rendered them unable to work with their looms. Manchester and Lancashire weavers now got their days and began sending their manufactured goods to India, though their products could never be considered to have been substituted of their Bengal Muslim, Kashmiree shawl and such other fineries which have now totally disappeared from the country. Now, so long as they would not prevent this drain of sixty crores, Swaraj would be drifting away from India. The call of the country must have a response from them now; they must now prevent the foreign exploitations by adopting Swadeshi and introducing spinning wheel in every family. (Applause.)

MR. KHATRI.

Mr. Khatri in seconding the resolution stated that the cause of poverty of India was the importation of foreign cloth and as long as they would not boycott it so long Hind would continue to suffer considerably.

Continuing he stated that some time back he disliked the Swadeshi cloth, but now knowing the present condition of the country, he realised the effects of wearing the Swadeshi cloth. He appealed to Mussalmans that if they wanted to ameliorate the present condition of India, they should not wear foreign cloth. He stated that the Ramzan Idd was fast approaching and they would, therefore, not spend Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 on English boots and shoes and English cloth. They should introduce *charka* in their homes so that that industry may be well improved and developed.

MR. KHADERBHOY.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy then moved:—

That this meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay declare it to be the moral and religious duty of all Moslems to do their utmost to relieve the distress of their brothers in distress in Smyrna.

He said it would be better if he spoke to them on the conditions existing in England, France and Italy and also as to what they thought about the national movement in this country. He had lived in Europe oft and on for the last twelve years and therefore he claimed that he knew something of the mentality of our rulers whose home was England. Immediately after the war the Englishman began to assert that the complete victory of England had been entirely due to him and when he was told that it was not so and that India had contributed three-fourths to the cause of victory, he became insolent and threatened with his bombing aeroplanes, machine-guns and tanks. Indians have to deal with people possessing such mentality and these were the people who sent out assassins like Michael O'Dwyer and butcher like General Dyer to carry on their propaganda of massacre and wholesale assassinations. What they witnessed at Amritsar?

OUR HARISCHANDRA.

Now he would turn their attention to the conditions existing in France and Italy. France had changed her policy in favour of Turkey and this was chiefly due to the able stand taken up by Maulana Mohamed Ali and also his able speeches delivered in the cause of Islam. When he was in Paris, professors, scientists and men of note used to ask him whether he was acquainted with regard to the political movement going on in India and they used to inquire "Who is Mahatma Gandhi", "Who is Maulana Shaukat Ali" and "Who is Maulana Mohamed Ali." He used to say that Mahatma Gandhi was the Harischandra of our generation and truth was his creed and that soul-force was his army and navy and that soul-force was his fleet of aeroplanes, machine-guns and tanks and that the leadership of this soul-force was in the hands of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and through this soul-force they had practically conquered India inasmuch as the unity between the Mahomedans and Hindus was brought about by this soul-force in the Motherland; that only a few years ago the Mahomedans and Hindus used to fight amongst themselves at the instigation of a foreign agency and therefore this unity in itself was half Swaraj. This soul-force was going to conquer in time to come, the whole of Asia and therefore Indians were not afraid of England's navy and army.

Continuing he said they might have heard a great deal about the so-called League of Nations and these very people used to ask him what were his views about this League. He had to tell them that if they really wanted to bring about peace and tranquility throughout Europe and Asia, the League which was possessed by *thugs* and mischief-makers must be dispossessed of them and that League's second function would be to deprive England of her navy and army because it was a standing menace to the peace of the world and if they really wanted to make the League sanctified and based on truth, they must make Mahatma Gandhi its President and Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali its Secretary and Treasurers. These were his views and these views he used to express to them.

Now he would be failing in his duty if he did not say a few words about the position brought about by the Greek war of aggression on the homeland of the Turks in Asia Minor. That the poor Turks' only crime was the defence of Islam and they suffered untold hardships and miseries throughout every part of Turkey, especially in Smyrna where the Greeks had looted and butchered them. These people were at present suffering from these oppressions and it was their religious duty to help them with all they could. He prayed to God that his appeal to them on their behalf would be met most liberally. (Alla-ho-Akbar.)

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in seconding the resolution said she was unable to speak owing to indisposition, she stood only to say that she was pledged to serve Islam as long as life existed in her. (Shouts of Alla-ho-Akbar.) The speaker narrated the extreme suffering of the people in Smyrna and said that it was enjoined in the Muslim legends, that Mahomedans must sacrifice everything possible to relieve the sufferings of their co-religionists. Men, women and children were in extreme need of help now and they in India must show their real Islamic spirit by helping the suffering humanity. She appealed to men in the name of their suffappealed to men in the name of their suffering brothers to women in the name of their suffering sisters and to mothers in the name of suffering children in Smyrna, to help them in whatever way they could. (Alla-ho-Akbar.)

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved:—

This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay is of opinion that as the destiny of India is inevitably linked with destiny of the neighbouring Asiatic countries, it requests the All-India Congress Committee to promote feelings of friendship with neighbouring States, and to adopt it, as a part of its foreign Policy in order that mutual respect may continue between India and its Asiatic neighbours.

He said those who loved Islam should compel the Government to right the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs. Some hundred and fifty years ago Hindus were not, at one with their Mussalman brothers as they were actually at the present moment. Now Hindus were cooperating with Mussalmans in remedying the grievances of their countrymen. They were now at one with the Khilafat question and were appealing to Government for its right solution. He concluded by appealing to his brethren to carry on their first agitation without any fear. (Cries of Alla-ho-Akbar.)

The resolution, after having been duly seconded and supported, was declared carried.

SWARAJ FOR INDIA.

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously:—

(5) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay strongly condemns the hostile attitude of the Allied Governments towards Turkey who while depriving the latter of her valuable possessions are directly and indirectly helping the unjust Greek invasion and views with indignation their action in allowing the Greek Warships in the Sea of Marmora to capture Turkish Troops.

(6) This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay invites the attention of the Muslim Citizens of Bombay to the Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School and appeals to parents and guardians to make efforts to increase the number of students by sending their children to the said School.

(7) This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay declares that according to the dictates of Shariat it is the duty of each and every Mohammedan to practice Non-Cooperation in order to protect and safeguard their integral and just obligations of their religion. Further it advices them to continue to agitate as long as India is not completely free. And to produce the desired result this meeting requests every individual Mahomedan to enrol himself as a member of the Khilafat Committee by paying -/4/- a year; and carry the number to one crore consistently with the resolution passed at the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Meerut.

PROSECUTION OF N. C. O. WORKERS.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 108 C. P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 26.

Some time ago notices were served on several non-cooperators under Section 144, C. P. C., preventing them from making speeches in Cawnpore. Four of these were recently called upon to give sureties under Section 108, C. P. C., and their cases were taken up by the District Magistrate yesterday. One accused apologised and promised not to take part in political meetings in future. The other denied that he made inflammatory speeches. Two others who were escorted to the Court compound by a large crowd did not put in an appearance before the District Magistrate, but stated that they had hitherto observed the orders under Sections 144, C. P. C., but now that they were being prosecuted under Section 108, C. P. C., they had decided to disregard the previous orders served upon them. Warrants of arrest against these two persons were issued by the District Magistrate. All the four cases will again be taken up later.

SWAMI SATYADE

FREE AGAIN.

ORDER WITHDRAWN.

Swami Satyadev wires from Almora under date 26th inst.

The order under section 144 C. R. P. C. served on me by the Deputy Commissioner of Almora has been withdrawn. I am free again. My eyes are getting better. I am very grateful to those patriotic young men who responded sympathetically to my appeal.

Now I will devote my time and energy in building up my Ashram at Farrukhabad on the holy Ganges. Students desirous to join it are requested to send their applications in before the 25th May. Non-co-operators brahmcharis college students will be preferred.

KHILAFAT WORKER CHARGED. WITH SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Hamid Ahmed, a Khilafat preacher, has been committed by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, to sessions for a trial on charges of alleged seditious speeches delivered by him.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 27.

Deaths are announced of Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Sir Horatio Shephard and Sir Jennings Brambey.

The latter who was nonagenarian and late Indian Civil Servant, left fifty-two thousand sterling.

LATEST CABLES

GERMAN NOTE TO U. S.

WHAT THE PROPOSALS INCLUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 28.

Berlin.—The German note to America outlines the German proposals and emphasises that these are the maximum that Germany can offer. The proposals include an offer to pay fifty milliard gold marks at the present value for Reparations. Germany is equally ready to pay the value of this sum in the annuities adapted to her capacity for production up to a total of two hundred milliard gold marks. Germany proposes to issue immediately an International Loan under which she will participate. The result of the Loan will be placed at the disposal of the Allies.

Germany will pay a portion of sum uncovered by the Loan up to the limits of her capacity. Germany offers to allow the Allies to participate in any improvement of her financial and economic situation and to cooperate in the reconstruction of the devastated regions by supplying material as far as possible purely on economic lines and also to pay the Reparations Commission one billion gold marks as follows. Firstly, a hundred and fifty million in gold, silver and drafts; secondly, 850 million in bills of exchange upon the Treasury which will be paid within three months in drafts and foreign securities.

Germany is ready to take over within limits of her capacity the Allied debt to the United States. If the proposals are accepted Germany demands cancellation of all other obligations of Germany in regard to the Reparations and thus the private possessions of Germans would be liberated. Germany considers these proposals are acceptable only if the regime of penalties is ended, German production unrestricted and Germany admitted to the world's trade. Germany undertakes to recognise as binding the decisions of the International Commission of Experts upon her capacity to pay, and, finally, asks the United States to point out any desirable modification.

SUPREME COUNCIL CONVAKED.

FOR MORNING OF APRIL 30TH IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 28.

Paris.—M. Briand has announced that the Supreme Council has been definitely convoked for the morning of April 30th in London.

ARCH-DEACON WAKEFIELD.

APPEAL FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 26.—Arch-Deacon Wakefield's appeal to the Privy Council on April 18th has failed. The Lord Chancellor rapidly read the decision of the committee dismissing the appeal which consisted of sixteen thousand words and occupied over half an hour. The Chancellor said that some evidence for the prosecution was unsatisfactory, but the evidence of two independent witnesses that the Lady was with the Archdeacon at the Hotel was not shaken. There was not a single scrap of evidence supporting the theory of a conspiracy against Wakeford. The Archdeacon heard the decision, closed his eyes and appeared to be unmoved. Many sympathisers shook him by the hand outside the court.

VICTORY OF SATYAGRAHA.

SUSPENSION OF WORK TILL DIWALI.

MULSHI SITUATION HOPEFUL.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

[illegible] April 25.

The situation at Mulshi took [illegible] president at least, the reaction [illegible] stage. On the invitation of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Karandikar, Dr. Paranjpe, Mr. Joag, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Bhasette met him this morning and discussed the question of suspension of work till Diparali. The duties [illegible] lasted for nearly two hours and Mr. Cameron on behalf of the Company undertook to consider the proposal from the Mavlas that the Company should suspend all work till Diparali Holidays were over (i. e. end of October) if the Satyagrahis would not object to the Company's building of a wall on the bridge to a height of four feet, remove all stones around the dam and cement certain cracks in it and put plant and machinery on a permanent basis. This was, it was explained to the leaders, necessary to inflict no loss to the Company from monsoon floods if it could carry on work after the monsoon was over. The proposal was placed by the leaders before all Paths of the villages concerned. It was explained to them that Satyagraha had succeeded so far and the Company was prepared to consider temporary suspension of work. It was further explained to them that to allow the Company to do just this did not mean their surrender, nor did it mean that if after the suspension period the Company aided by Government persisted in the scheme, they were not free to oner Satyagraha. Whatever they had won, was due to them and they should make use of the suspension period to educate the public opinion still further and win over an-India sympathy. It was a difficult task to convince the Mavlas that this step was in their own interest and they did not agree to the suspension of work on the above conditions only. They did not want even the wall of the bridge to be built.

MAVLAS' PROPOSAL.

This decision too they came to only after great persuasion on the part of leaders who went to Mr. Cameron, who was waiting for them with Mr Boyd, before starting for Poona. Mr. Karandikar with Dr. Paranjpe and Mr Joag conveyed the Mavlas' feelings to Mr. Cameron, who has now accepted the following proposal. Of course, it is subject to sanction of Mr. Bhabha, Manager of the Company.

The following is the proposal:—

"No work to be done in the dam, or on the bridge causeway or in any part on the Western side of the river except pointing of upstream face of the wall and carrying away stone on the Western side of the dam and bricks between the two banks of the river uptil Divali holidays."

MONDAY'S POSITION.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

POONA, April 25.

The dam deadlock still continues. On further investigation I have learnt why Mr. Cameron left suddenly yesterday. It was on account of his having received a wire from Mr. Bhabha, who was at Poona. It seems another conference is taking place at Mahabaleswar where the Governor, members of the Executive Council, and the Collector, Mr. Bhabha and Mr. Cameron will meet. It is expected that some definite pronouncement of policy and the attitude of Government will be announced in a day or two.

A batch of about seventy-five Mavlas with leaders arrived this morning from Uravada, a village which is not to be submerged. Men from this village have come here only out of sympathy for the unfortunate inhabitants of a neighbouring *peta*.

ILL-TEMPERED HIGH OFFICIAL.

I had an opportunity this morning of talking with some men working near the dam and I could gather some more information about the high official against whom, there are serious allegations. I was told by a supervisor working under a big contractor of the Company that the official in question was generally kind but very strict in work and severe in dealing with delinquents. As for instance the man related to me an incident that happened only yesterday when this officer said that a number of men and women were idling away their time. He wanted to spot and give two cuts to each, including women. It must be remembered that this version is given to me not by Satyagrahi leaders but by a supervisor in the employ of a big contractor. There is no ground to suggest that this man is hostile to the officer concerned, in fact he is partial to him.

COMPENSATION—A HATEFUL WORD.

Yesterday in the evening I again met some Mavlas in their village huts and my impression about the strength of thier conviction is happier than what I had about other villagers. I tried to heckle men and women but I found that they were more than a match for me. They had their answers almost ready and they did not know diplomacy. They spoke straight and frankly. One of them being asked why he should be so mad to be attached to his own land if Government offered him better land and two years' income as compensation, the Mavla answered that he did not care for all this and he would, not leave the place which belonged to him from so many generations. Asked further if he would be prepared to go away if Government gave him a good house and all his present rights and privileges the Mavla Patel flatly refused to be housed in a palatial building. He preferred his hut (*chandravanshi* to all this.

Asked why the Tata Company should suffer loss of money actually spent upto now by dropping this plan, ready came the rejoinder from several lips "Did we ask them to take up this plan." They thought I was adding fuel to compensation which I was purposely doing to feel the depth of their feeling. They also told me that though they could not understand a single English word yet the word "compensation" was too familiar and it was now an anathema to them. It got on their nerves and they would not, tolerate anybody negotiating.

WHEN THEY WOULD FOLLOW.

But when I pressed further they cut short the conversation by telling me that they would readily follow and do what. Mr. Kelkar and Mahatma Gandhi would ask them to do.

Hearing this last sentence I began to wonder what the heroic lion of Jawalihood, the president of the Truth Research Institute, who claims to be and is proud of being a descendant of the great Shivaji and who is piteously crying for Government help to run down Brahmans and their movement, would feel when he heard that the Mavlas, who worked under the banner of Shivaji to get liberty or Maharastra were now determined to follow the "unscrupulous Brahmin" in Mr. Kelkar and the "mad non-Brahmin" in Mr. Gandhi. It is hoped that if he wants to keep his prestige among his Mavla brethren he would still lead them and rescue them from the hands of Brahmins whom he hates like pestilence.

10TH DAC OF SATYAGRAHA.

STRUGGLE

To-day the tenth day of the Satvagraha struggle has passed off peacefully. At one moment was expected a pitched battle between the peaceful and passive Mavlas and the Company's men as on the first day, but the Company officials, thinking discretion was the better part of valour did not take the offensive against Mavlas and did no work in connection with the dam, bridge and quarry, and one more chapter was written to the credit of Mavlas in this holy struggle of Satyagraha for their Motherland.

In accordance with their ultimatum given yesterday afternoon to the Company, the Satyagrahis marched off to-day to places where the bridge work and quarry work are going on in connection with the dam of the Nila Mula project. For the last ten days the Mavlas used to go and take their seats in the fiery sun only on the dam, but to-day they had resolved to make a new move and for that they had to divide themselves into four or five battalions, the main battalion posting itself on the bridge masonry work. They started from their camp at about a quarter at seven, when the usual preliminary signal seven, when the usual preliminary signal was being given to the Company's men for starting work. As soon as the Mavlas took their seat they began to do *bhajan* and at 7.30 the second and final signal to men was given in the ordinary course to begin work. But no workman could be seen budging an inch, though all of them had gathered on a higher plane round about the Mavlas.

WHAT MAGISTRATE THINKS OF MAVLAS.

The Special Magistrate and Foujdar, who had greeted the Mavlas on their arrival was watching the whole situation. I went towards the Magistrate and asked him if I could know from him his opinion about the Mavlas, of course, regarding only their attitude and behavior. He told me that as a Government official it was not advisable for him to give any opinion. I told him if as a Government official he could not give me his opinion, I was not there to force it out from him, but I only wanted to see if he could help me to know correctly what were the Mavlas' feelings and how they behaved particularly on the first two days. He could not say definitely one way or the other, but simply observed that the Company did not resist on the first day and it was very difficult to come to a conclusion, about peacefulness of the Mavlas unless they were provoked. "You are patient," said he, "so long as I am patnent but who knows you would get impatient the moment. I lose patience."

MAVLA LEADER'S ASSURANCE.

The Magistrate in his conversation with Mr. Karandikar, generalissimo of the Mavlas, is reported to have exclaimed "after all you could not postpone this move for some hours." He was told that the Mavlas had given sufficient notice to the Company and they could not wait any longer. At this Magistrate seemed to have been a little annoyed and expressed that they did not seem to realise the responsibility of their fresh move.

"Mr. Rodrick" (the gentleman in charge, Mr. Cameron being yet away,) "is hotheaded, while Mr. Cameron is cool-headed and that is why I made a request, a special request to postpone this action, yet you have paid no heed to it. Of course, I and the police are very, anxious to see that nothing untoward happens and we are not interfering at this stage." Mr. Karandikar conveyed to the Magistrate that they were trying their very best to see that no peace was broken by the Mavlas and they had taken this move realising their responsibility fully.

NO WORK BEGUN.

The clock was ticking away. It was seven forty-five, yet no work begun, eight o'clock, and yet no work started. The leader's began to read the account of Satyagraha movement from vernacular papers which had just arrived. Time was passing away, nine struck, then ten yet no work was begun and the Mavlas and their leaders took it for granted that no work would be begun. It is two o'clock when I am writing this and the work is not resumed. Another chapter is clearly written in this peaceful and non-violent Satyagraha war waged by Shivaji's Mavlas against the unholy alliance of the capitalists and Government.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WOMAN.

One little episode I want to relate. At about 8-30 a woman wanted in her over enthusiasm to begin her work. Mr. Bapat, an England returned gentleman, who is leading practically a *Sanyasi* life and is one of the Mavlas' leaders, prostrated before the woman and implored her not to do any work. The woman was arguing with him when a police sepoy came and asked the woman to walk away quietly, which she did. Incidents like this seem to be trifling to the unobservant, but they are sure to make a great impression on all who care to think. Imagine, an England returned man prostrating before a labourer.

Complaints against contractors not paying men their wages are fast multiplying. I had opportunities of talking with several workmen who complained that they did not get sufficient food to eat and their wages for over a fornight were not paid.

Mr. Cameron is yet away. Perhaps the conference at Mahableshwar is not yet over, but I have reasons to believe that he is fully informed of the situation as the Company has got all facilities of transmission of messages handy.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a Contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Dr. Phirozshah Nasarvanji Daruwalla, LL.D., (London) Bar-at-Law.	2, B. C. New Queen's Road, Chaupati.	Doctor of Laws and Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M. and S. Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy. Mr. W. A. Haig Brown.	Rao Bahadur Sundardas Narandas, B.A., LL.B., J. P. Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Cooper. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law. Mr. J. D. Jonkins.
2.	Mr. K. Natrajan.	Empire Building, Hornby Road Fort, or Tata's Bungalow, Khar Road, Bandra.	Justice of the Peace and the Editor of the Indian Social Reformer published in Bombay.	The Hon. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamad Khan, M.A., LL.B. Rev. R. M. Gray. Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L. M. & S. Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhoy.	The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C. I. E. Dr. Ramkrishna N. Parmanand; L. M. & S. Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, M.A. Mr. S. T. Sheppard. Dr. Rastamji N. Ranina L. M. & S. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, (junior) C.I.E., O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.), M.L.C., J.P.
3.	Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Contractor.	56. Cumballa Hill, Bombay.	A Landed Proprietor and Honorary Magistrate.	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. Mr. L. Barraclough.	Mr. Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Shapurji Bamanji Bilimoria.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1921, at 4 p.m., (Bombay Time).

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall except the authorized Municipal employes and representatives of the Press.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th April, 1921.

C 9176

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE.

PANDIT JAGAT NARAYAN'S VIEWS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 26.

A meeting held yesterday to inaugurate an Anti-revolutionary League was wrecked by Non-Cooperators in large numbers taking possession of Rifahiam. Mr. Shaukat Ali in his speech said that they were assembled there in the place of those who wanted to inaugurate an anti-revolutionary League. They wanted to suppress the feeling of Non-Cooperators through the aid of a few selected persons of Government and endeavoured fruitlessly to put a blot on Non-Cooperation movement by saying that Non-Cooperation had violence in it. In the whole of the United Provinces they tried to check and destroy the Non-Cooperation movement.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain in his speech said that he was not going to say whether Non-Coperation was good for the country. There existed two opinions in the hall where he was speaking to a gathering which might be five thousand or more and there might be at least ten who might be against Non-Cooperation. (loud cries of 'no, none') Pandit Jagat Narain said if the audience were so weak in courtesy as not to listen to one individual soul or to disallow the other party to hold a meeting and to make an expression of their views he must keep quiet. He continued that justice demanded that after they had finished with their task they must quit the hall to make room for those who were against Non-Cooperation, and give them a chance to make an expression of their views. (loud cries of 'no, certainly not, never' followed by an uproar.)

Order was restored by Kilahat workers asking the people to listen quietly and that they would be replied to.

Pandit Jagat Narain then said that he was not hit by that. It was against the principles of the movement which the public was following not to allow other parties to speak when each party had a right to make an expression of opinion. In their Swaraj justice would not allow the minor party to speak.

At this stage the meeting adjourned for prayers and it was again started on Rifahiam grounds when the gathering was still greater. Many speakers followed some of whom alluded to Pandit Jagat Narain having approved of the firing at Rai Bareli and the meeting lasted till late in the night. A number of Non-Cooperators from outstations were also present.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE IN BOMBAY.

RENTAL OF RS. 10 SUGGESTED AS BASIS.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, has addressed the following letter dated 18th April 1921 to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your leter No. 12581, dated the 19th March 1921, regarding the reconstitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on a more democratic basis.

Since the question of revising the constitution of the Corporation was raised in Government in March 1919 great constitutional changes have taken place in India owing to the introduction of the Reforms under which an electoral roll on the basis of a rental of Rs. 10 a month has been prepared for the local Legislative Council. In the opinion of Government if a person is fit to vote for the Council he should also be fit to vote for the Municipality, and there is an obvious advantage in having only one electoral roll to keep up for the purpose of voting both for the Legislative Council and for the Corporation. In view of these altered circumstances Government now desire to propose for the consideration of the Corporation that the qualification to vote in the Municipal elections should be the same as the qualification for a vote for the Legislative Council, and I am to inquire whether this suggestion meets with the approval of the Corporation.

The suggestion now made is, however, subject to the proviso that the interests of the various minorities should not be affected adversely by the change; if therefore an examination of the figures of the voting strength of the various communities under the lowered qualification shows that they are so affected, Government will be prepared to consider most carefully any suggestions which the Corporation may have to offer with a view to safeguard the interests of important minorities.

If the qualification proposed in paragraph 1 above is accepted by the Corporation I am to request that the necessity of including the three special classes mentioned in paragraph 1 of your letter under reply may be reconsidered in view of the facts that few, if any, of these classes will be excluded under the lowered qualification and that the inclusion of special classes will nullify the administrative advantage of having only a single electoral roll both for the Corporation and for the Legislative Council.

I am to add that the exact scope of the amendment to clause 4 of the draft bill suggested by the Corporation is not quite clear, and I am to request that either some illustrations of the manner in which it is intended to operate, or a draft of a formal amendment which will give effect to this proposal may be furnished to Government."

NAGPUR FIRING.

CITY INSPECTOR EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 26.

The Committee enquiring into the circumstances under which firing occurred at Nagpur on 28th ultimo examined to-day Mr. Gajanfaralli, formerly City Inspector and at present Deputy Superintendent of Police. Witness corroborating the evidence given by Mr. Armitage, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate stated that he knew Udaivaram who was one of the persons to be arrested that morning. He was a big gambler and he had a following of about 200 men. He knew that he was quarrelsome and used to oppose and interfere with the police work. Witness further stated that one rifle was taken away by mob from Tahsi treasury guard. Witness stated that one Harischandra aged 16 who died of a shot near Rajaram theatre would have fallen victim to firing by Inspector Attaulakhan or his party who were left behind. Two constables who were with Attaulakhan, Sub-Inspector, were also examined but they could not give any clue relating to firing near Rajaram Theatre where one boy Harischandra died of a shot immediately and two persons were wounded.

Attaulakhan, Sub-Inspector, was again called and examined by the committee. Attaulakhan stated that he could not explain firing near the Rajaram Theatre because no mob was pursuing him and his party in that direction. The Committee rose for the day.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

SIR SURENDRANATH ON N.-C.-O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Indian Piece Goods Association has sent a lengthy telegram to the Railway Board, Sir Thomas Holland, Member of Commerce Department regarding the loss in consignments of piece goods consigned from Bombay Allahabad Mills. They say they get no redress from Railways, the latter taking protection under the risk note form. Many merchants become bankrupt. These heavy losses have effect in unduly raising the price of piece goods. They hope that immediate steps will be taken to give relief to them.

The second session of the conference of the Burdwah Division was held to-day the Commissioner of the division presiding. The object of the conference was to bring to a form the activities of the different departments of the social service work, and to give opportunity to members of the self-governing institutions to exchange their views. It was attended by large numbers of executive officers and non-official members of the local and district boards. Resolutions on various subjects will be discussed later on.

NON-COOPERATION.

At the Rotary Club to-day, Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee made a speech on the expansion of the self-governing institutions and sanitary improvements in Bengal. Concluding he referred to the non-cooperation movement and said "I share Lord Chelmsford's optimism as to the future of India. Non-cooperation is a dying creed. Failure is writ large on it. Every part of its programme has been unsuccessful. The councils have not been boycotted. Our educational institutions have not been vacated except here and there. Arbitration courts have not been constituted. There are more practising lawyers in our courts than there is work for them. Its only achievement has been that it has created unrest and uneasiness. It has fostered rowdysm. It has weakened the bonds of discipline and of regard for law and order. In its final stages non-co-operation has changed its tactics and it is now willing to join the local bodies and to co-operate with them. If I may be allowed to indulge in predictions, I will say this that, when responsible government has set to work in the development of constructive policy it will have sounded the death knell of non-co-operation and the darkening cloud which now frowns upon our atmosphere will have to disappear never more to rise again.

STORING GOODS IN A LANE.

QUESTION REFERRED TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter, from Mr. Sorabji Navroji Khari and others stating that "they reside in the Old Police Court Lane, Fort, and have to pass through the lane every day, that for the last 16 months or so the lane is being used by Evans Fraser and Co. for storing goods, for preparing packages and loading them for being consigned to upcountry and thus blocking up the whole lane; that recently the firm has put up a crane by the side of the wall abutting the lane, which is used for hauling up and down huge packages, that while the work of loading and hauling is going on the whole traffic along the lane is forcibly stopped; that this causes nuisance and annoyance to the public and constitutes a constant danger to them."

Mr. Mody said some people in Bombay seemed to think that footpaths were for their special use. In Rampart Row he had seen on the footpaths motor cars tbeing garaged. He thought such a thing ought not to be allowed by them.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said if people had godowns near the footpaths they could not help using them for putting their goods there temporarily.

Mr. Mody said it could only be done to a certain extent.

Mr. Byramji said if people had godowns they must make use of the footpaths.

Mr. Bomon Behram said people must not be allowed to have godowns in such places.

ARE CRANES ALLOWED IN GODOWNS?

Mr. Mody asked whether they were allowed to have cranes in their godowns in such localities.

Mr. Clayton thought they could have them.

Mr. Byramji said anybody could put up a crane in his godown.

Mr. Mody said powers were given to the Municipal Commissioner to control such things.

The Commissioner said all he could do was to take a lorry and put the goods in it and bring them to the Head Office.

Mr. Byramji said it was not possible to block the whole lane.

Mr. Mody said when once people began obstructing in a lane they thought they had a proprietory right to block a whole lane.

After some further discussion it was decided to forward the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

LABOUR MOVEMEN IN CHITTAGONG.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHITTAGONG, April 26.

A mass meeting of labourers, including *methors*, cartmen, coachmen, boatmen, etc., was held on the 24th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Abdulbari Choudhury, a merchant and zemindar of Chittagong. Several speeches were made and Chittagong Labour Association formed and office-bearers elected.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That no labourer should help the business of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and the Burmah Oil Company, the European manager has not thought it proper to remedy the grievances of the strikers.

Vigorous agitation is going on for the boycott of both the firms. This is the sixth day of the strike.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

PROPOSED EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhai and several other members of the Bombay Millowners' Association at its annual meeting have criticised the scheme prepared by a Representative Committee of the Cotton Trade and I being a member of that Committee feel it necessary to say a few words on the matter.

The Committee composed of representatives elected by the different sections of the trade held about 20 meetings and unanimously drafted the scheme which has now been circulated amongst the members of the Cotton Contracts Board. Mr. Rahimtoola was a member of the Committee, representing the Millowners' Association, but could not attend more than three or four meetings. I feel that if he had requested the Millowners' Association to nominate another member to the Committee there would have been no minute of dissent. Still he has satisfied himself by a minute of dissent which deserves to be examined carefully.

Mr. Rahimtoola suggests some remedies, the first of which is to have one single hedge contract. In America and Liverpool, there is only one single hedge contract and Mr. Rahimtoola, following the line of Mr. N. N. Wadia, suggests one single contract. But I would ask Mr. Rahimtoola whether one single contract will be beneficial to consumers or the producers. Indian mills require different types of cotton. Some of them require long-stapled cotton and some of them short-stapled cotton. Now if there is only one single contract, the mills shall have to accept any cotton tendered to them whether the tendered lot suits their requirement or not. Again if there is one single contract the long-stapled cotton such as Navsari or Tinnevelly, it will not fetch good prices and the cultivators will not be encouraged to sow long-stapled cotton. India grows such divergent cotton that one single contract will never be able to satisfy the buyers or sellers. The mills which consume Mattia cotton cannot take delivery of Tinnevelly or Navsari and the mills which consume Tinnevelly or Navsari cannot take delivery of Mattia or Bengal if tendered against their contract, while the sellers shall have the option of tendering any cotton. Again the scheme drafted by the Committee has not stipulated anything about contracts. It has not determined the number of contracts. That decision will be left to the Directors who will control the cotton trade in future. If Mr. Rahimtoola will convince the Board of Directors that only one single contract is suitable for the trade there is absolutely nothing in the scheme which will obstruct their way to it.

Mr. Rahimtoola's second remedy is to limit membership to firms dealing as principals in cotton and admit only one person of that firm as a member. The idea of admitting only one person of a firm as member seems ridiculous. The membership cannot be open to individual partners of firms whose stability may or may not be known to the Board or trade. Only the firms can be enlisted as members as the firms can be called upon to nominate their own representative. As regards the limits of membership, the scheme, as it is, has tried to limit its membership as much as possible.

His third remedy is to stop Cutcha Khandy. Who can stop it? and who wants Cutcha khandy? The respectable cotton dealers never deal in Cutcha khandy. The power of putting a stop to Cutcha khandy rests with the Government and not with an association. Mr. Rahimtoola is an influential member of the new Legislature and he should try to influence the Government to put a stop to the Cutcha khandy. The proposed association has nothing whatsoever to do with Cutcha khandy.

Mr. Rahimtoola's fourth remedy is that non-British subjects should not be allowed to have any voice in the association as British subjects have none in foreign exchanges. Like Liverpool Cotton Association, it should be provided that only British subjects can be members of the Association. In New York Cotton Association, only Americans are allowed to be members. As an Indian I would be too glad to follow the advice of Mr. Rahimtoola and would pray for a day when an Indian association can declare that only Indians can be members of the Association. But the day is far, far off yet. The Indian cotton trade has not yet developed so much as to exclude foreigners from it, and for this situation, I am constrained to say, all thanks are due to the Association which Mr. Rahimtoola represents. The Millowners' Association has never co-operated with the cotton trade. They have never tried to associate with the producers or the middleman. Even now they buy their requirements through their brokers and have systematically remained aloof from the trade. Before the Cotton Contracts Board came into existence the Millowners' Association had no voice whatsoever in regulating cotton trade. On the other hand the foreign firms like that of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros., Mutsu Bushan and Kaisha, etc., have always associated with the cotton trade, have regulated the trade. Before the war the cotton trade association was formed chiefly of foreigners and their British European brokers. No member of the Millowners' Association had protested against the composition of the Cotton Trade Association. It was Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas who had protested and became the first Indian Director of the Cotton Trade Association. Yet the draft scheme provides that foreigners cannot be directors and those nations who close their doors against Indians will find the doors of this Association closed against them.

In his fifth remedy Mr. Rahimtoola does not suggest anything, but only complains that the Board of 19 is unwieldy. The Legislative Council of Bombay was composed of five members only three decades back, and now it has increased its members to 125 and still it is not regarded as unwieldy. The Cotton Trade Association had a Board of seven directors. The Cotton Contracts Board has 12 members and the new Board is proposed to be of 19 members. Can this be called unwieldy? Out of the 19 each section of the trade gets three seats while the millowners get four seats, and it is worth noting that in the Board of the Cotton Trade Association, the millowners had not secured even one seat.

The sixth remedy is to class Commission Agents and Muccadams, under one panel. He does not say why? The cotton trade has three main sections: (1) Buyers, (2) Sellers and (3) Middlemen. Each section has been conveniently subdivided into two parts. The buyers into (1) Exporters and (2) Millowners. The sellers into (1) Importer and Commission Agents and the Middlemen into (1) Muccadams and (2) Brokers. It cannot be said that one section of trade can claim exclusive privilege which should be denied to another section because it does not suit a particular member or his friends. If Mr. Rahimtoola is guided by Sir Dinsha Wacha, he should have recommended to eliminate the Brokers, the Muccadams, the Commission Agents and all others except perhaps the Millowners and the Cultivators! I have a great respect for Sir D. E. Wacha, but I may most humbly request him to point me out, any big cotton centre in the world which may be working without the middlemen!—Yours, etc.,

DESAI HIRACHAND VANECHAND.

Bombay, April 25.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is an old Life Office, started by a spirited Scotsman in Bombay in 1874, and has been growing ever since. It has stood the test of time; and is spreading out all over the country. On glancing at the Annual Report there appear two striking items:—

(1) The Funds now amount to nearly five and a half crores.

(2) And the Depreciation of Government Securities comes to sixty-seven lakhs thirty-five thousand! Evidently this is no fault of the Co. It is due to the waw, or the handicap, in the Indian Life Assurance Co's Act, which is accountable for the heavy depreciation, which our Swadeshi Life Offices have suffered, owing to their compulsory investments in Government Securities! And whilst the general management of the Co. appears to be good, there seems to be a distinct tendency of importing European talent, when the same is available locally. It is also said, that during the last few years, the salaries of the European staff are well nigh doubled! The income-tax thereon is paid by the Co! They are about to get special exchange allowance! And as though all these concessions are inadequate, they are going to be vrovided with Residential Quarters! There is going to be a Resolution moved at today's meeting suggesting amendment of the existing Regulation, whereby "Officers, Clerks etc. are to be provided with lodging facilities! This is nothing but an artifice to put up structures for European Officers before the claims of underpaid clerks are considered! It is almost all over Bombay at present. And Shareholders and Policy holders will do well in throwing out the Resolution at today's meeting or of insisting on providing housing accommodation for the lower staff in preference to all others. That is the plain duty of a true Swadeshi Company; and it is for the Shareholders and Policyholders to see, that it is duly discharged.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tilak Swaraj Fund has been inaugurated under the happy auspices of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur to commemorate the services of the great patriot Bal Gangadhar Tilak. There are no two opinions about the self-less services of that nationalist leader to the motherland. He set a unique example of self-sacrifice in the interests of the motherland at a time when patrotism was at a low ebb. He lived suffered and died for India. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the whole of India should unite to raise a memorial to him, which would be worthy of his great name and worth of his historic country. It is equally in the fitness of things that the funds collected in his memory should be devoted to the object of attaining Swaraj or self-government for India, an object which was dearly cherished by him and for which he fought all his life. His memorable words "Home Rule is my birthright and I will have it" ring in every Indian ear with a thrill of hope and joy, and nothing could be more appropriate to perpetuate his memory than the appropriation of the funds collected in his name and memory to the attainment of Home Rule.

There have been sporadic and desultory efforts to raise memorials to him in different places but it is necessary that these efforts should be coordinated, in order that the All-India memorial may be worthy of the great leader. The energies of the nation should be concentrated upon the Swaraj Fund and not diffused into different channels. It is therefore submitted that all the collections made in connection with the memory of Mr. Tilak should flow into the Swaraj Fund. Busts or statues of Mr. Tilak or Halls constructed in his memory at different places will not be productive of as much good, as the allotment of funds to objects directly calculated to advance the cause of the Swaraj for India.

There are many Indians who have failed to respond to the call of the country for service and self-sacrifice. There are many who are anxious to help the cause but who have not the courage or the strength to subordinate their personal good to the public good. There are many in whom the flame of patriotism is dormant. There are many who can help by money, the cause which they have not the stamina to help by personal labour or physical exertion or self-sacrifice of a higher order. To such persons the Swaraj Fund affords a unique and rare opportunity. If every Indian were to contribute his or her mite, I am confident that the Swaraj Fund will assume proportions which will fulfil the highest anticpations of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi. We are passing through anxious times. The cry for self-government resounds from one corner of the country to another. The prize of self-government is coveted by all, Moderates, Extremists or revolutionaries. It is time that all parties sank their differences and presented a bold and united front to the enemies of Indian aspirations for self-government. It is time that we organised our resources and mobilised our forces. It is time that we threw off the slough of apathy and indifference. Mahatma Gandhi has raised aloft the banner of self-Government for India. He has appealed for funds to enable him to carry through his programme of non-cooperation. Whatever ideas one may entertain about the immediate practicability of the programme, there is no doubt that India can with her freedom only through a bloodless revolution, involved in non cooperation. The bureaucracy has destroyed the last vestige of faith of Indians in the goods intentions of Great Britain. The Dyer debate in the House of Lords has confirmed the pessimism of those who saw no bright future for India in the political field through the British public. It has also destroyed the optimism of those who entertained some hope of the realisation of the goal of self-Government through Great Britain. There are still a few, unfortunately for Great Britain, a very few, who cherish the belief that their salvation could be attained through the British connection. Time alone will show whether their faith is well-founded or misplaced.

Mahatma Gandhi cannot succeed with the lip-sympathy or passive acquiescence of the educated classes. This lip-sympathy must translate itself into some practical shape; this passive acquiescence must be converted into active help. It is time that India shook off her torpor of centuries. The present opportunity is a unique opportunity. The Mahomedans and Hindus are now inspired by a common goal, stirred by common aspirations and moved by common sentiments. This is the time to weld the two communities into a homogenous whole. This is the time for solidarity and harmony of action. Let every reader ask himself what he has done for his country and whether he has paid his quota of service and sacrifice for the course of his Motherland. If he has failed in the discharge of his duty, he has no right to complain of the failure of non-cooperation. If he has not contributed his best, he has no right to complain of the inadequacy of the success of non-cooperation. Indians can serve the cause of the Swaraj in a variety of ways, some can serve the country by giving money; others can serve it by giving their personal labour. To such, who can help by money, I appeal to come forward in their thousands and pay their maximum to the Swaraj Fund. Those pay twice who pay quickly. Those who have joined the army of non-cooperation are undergoing immense self-sacrifice. It is criminal for us to indulge in our luxuries and comforts, when they are literally suffering untold miseries to enable us to reach our full stature. We cannot remain callous observers, when some of our brethren are in the thick of the fight, bearing the hammer-strokes of the bureaucracy and starving themselves to enable us to live better in future. It is therefore the duty of everyone of us to unstring our purses and pay our maximum for such a sacred cause. We need not require people to knock at our doors, to stimulate us into action. If we fail to do our bit, we will have to thank ourselves for the failure of the grand and spiritual movement of non-violent non-cooperation, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

There is no reason to entertain any doubt about the efficacy of the non-cooperation movement. The Historian Seely in his "Expansion of England" says: "If there could arise in India, a nationality-movement similar to that which we witnessed in Italy, the English power could not even make the resistance that was made in Italy by Austria but must succumb at once."

In conclusion, I appeal most earnestly to every reader, not only to pay his quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, but to see that his friends and relatives contribute their maximum to the cause, which Indians have so much at heart. If the whole of India cannot pay even a crore of Rupees to Mahatma Gandhi, we deserve to be written down in history as the 'Helots of the Empire." If Mahatma Gandhi cannot collect a crore from India we have no right to complain that we are branded with the stigma of inferiority and treated as "Parias of the Empire." in the Empire.—Yours, etc.

H. N. PAREKH.

Ahmedabad, April 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Committee is proposed to be appointed by the Government to consider the steps to be taken with a view to avoid further depreciation of the 3½ per cent. Government paper. May I put forward for the consideration of the Government and the said Committee a few suggestions from a business point of view? I submit that if the amount of Income Tax realised on those securities is specially ear-marked for redemption of these securities every half year by the creation of a special Sinking Fund or by drawings for repayment at par every half year when interest becomes due and payable, these securities will soon see an appreciable rise besides assuring greater confidence in Giltedged securities. Redemption of Securities at par by half yearly drawings would give a greater scope of a rise in price than the redemption by purchase from the Sinking Fund. While Government will lose a large amount of Revenue derived from Income Tax on these Securities the intrinsic advantages would be that the market would be stabilized, Government credit greatly enhanced and the Country's debt considerably reduced. The suggestion ought to favour well with the Government and I believe meet with the approval of the Investigating public to that of making these loans tax-free. It is needless to point out the manifest advantages of a Redemption from Sinking Fund to the suggestion of making these loans Tax free as in both cases Government Revenue would suffer to the same extent.—Yours, etc.

S. B. BILLIMORIA.

INDIAN "OLYMPIC" ATHLETES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest Mr. K. T. Navale's letter in your issue of April 19th, and in the same connection I feel it my duty to make the following observations. During the last year I was a Resident Secretary of the Indian Students Hostel in London where our Olympic competitors put up when they first arrived in England, and again on their return from Antwerp, pending their return home to India. I was thus privileged to come into fairly close contact with them, specially being a keen lover of sport myself. It was after their return from the Olympic Contest in Antwerp when Mr. Navale with his three or four fellow athletes one day came up to me in the Hostel in great distress. Their story was a long and a sad one. Briefly it is this:—I was told that in spite of the fact that there were sufficient funds these athletes had to do their own washing and cleaning of rooms etc in Antwerp. They had been underfed, not as a part of their athletic training, but systematically, and even after the games were over. They had come to me that day because they were stranded for lack of money. They said they could not get their meals because they had no money to pay for them, and those in charge of them had refused to give the money. It was a very strange and distressing sight to see our Indian representatives for the Worlds Olympic Contest standing with moist and downcast eyes, and as it were begging for food. We arranged for them to have their meals and deferred payment as Mr. Navale promised me to report the whole case to the Indian Olympic Association on his return to India, and to send the money when he had got it from them. What passes my understanding, Sir, is that our Olympic team should have come to such a pass. Surely there was something very wrong somewhere? Having taken all the trouble to select a team and then send it all that distance there should have been better and more adequate arrangements made for them. Certainly someone deserves severe censure for these mal-arrangements. For the future, if India is to compete in the Worlds Athletic Contest, I would strongly advise all my fellow sportsmen and athletes not to go unless they know that a strong Association, representative of All-India, and with a little fellow-feeling in it is backing them.—Yours, etc.

HENRY LALL.

"Inverniel"

Dehra Dun, U.P.

Dated the 23rd April 1921.

"MRS. NAIDU'S SATURDAY ADDRESS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public lecure on "Women and National Service" delivered at the ladies public meeting last Saturday evening by Srimati Sarojini Naidu as reported in your issue of yesterday there is a passage therein which has caused a little uneasiness among the Christians viz:—

"If they could unite the different paties in this land they would have done the greatest national service and only then could they win Swaraja. *Men of different religions in this country must also unite—Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis* (the italics are mine). There must be a perfect union of friendship between the different communities in India."

The meeting being composed of Indian ladies as it was under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, accordingly no Christian ladies attended, Mrs. Naidu has specifically mentioned only the three religions of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis as the different religions existing in India, thereby conveying to the intelligence of the audience (young Indian ladies who are imbibing much from the powerful orator) the impression that Christians and Jews being undesirables, will be kept outside the Pale of Indian Unity. Although there has not been much tangible proof in the way of active participation shewn by Christians (I mean Anglo-Indians, Eurasians, and East-Indians) towards the Non-Cooperation movement, still it is no criterion that they are not in sympathy with it. Look at the meetings held a couple months back at the Excelsior at which Mrs. Besant spoke on "Cooperation" and "Non-Cooperation and were not many Christian ladies and men present on both occasions. Then turn again to the nocturnal meetings held at Bandra and Santa Cruz and just notice the small number of Christians who attended I know a few Eurasian youngmen who do betake themselves to the Marwadi Vidyalaya and Shantaram's Chawl when distinguished speakers are to speak and just because they have no discriminating emblem to shew their creed they are therefore mistaken for Parsis and Hindus in European dress. A small number no doubt yet callousness should not be imputed to us. At the last Indian National Congress at Nagpur was to be seen for the first time a prominent leader representing the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians of Calcutta in the person of Mr. H. W. B. Moreno whose indefatigable efforts from time immemorial in the cause of Christian Communities have been unexamined.

I refuse to accept the suggestion of my friends that the omission of Christians from the Comity of Indian Religions in the Swarajya regime was intentionally made by Mrs. Naidu; on the contrary I verily believe it is your reporter who not being fully conversant with Urdu in which language the lecturer spoke although it was announced to be delivered in Hindi, has not correctly taken notes of what was said, thinking it trivial, whereas it is just the neglect of such small and simple details that cause big disasters, it will be well and at the same time greatly appreciated by all and sundry if reporters of all newspapers (English and Indian edited) when reporting speeches will be careful to dot their i's and cross their t's. This recalls the story I learned in my youth of the shipbuilder who when constructing a ship came across a tiny worm in one of the pieces of timber, and without removing the deadly little creature which he thought incapable of causing destruction allowed it to stay in the plank which he fixed in the keel of the vessel, with the fatal result that in five years' time this ship sprung a leak with all hands on board due to the large hole caused by the gnawing of this tiny worm.

It is highly praiseworthy indeed of Mahatma Gandhi who when speaking of the various religions in India always precisely includes the Christians and Jews, and it is in him now that we Christians have concentrated our attention and hope as the only competent person to emancipate the masses of this great Indian Empire from their thraldom.—Yours, etc.

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST.

Bombay, April 26.

"THE MOON MILLS, LTD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Once more I seek the hospitality of your valuable columns, and it is just to assure "An original shareholder" that I am as much an original share-holder as he—perhaps more—being the proud possessor of these shares for no less than about 15 years. One has simply to read between the lines to come to the conclusion that it is an inspired article. It is a pity the writer of that article does not see the difference between shares in which there is speculation and those in which there is not, and greater the pity that he does not realise that one of the get-rich quick gang will never dabble in shares of concerns like the Moon Mills in which there is no speculation. As regards his 40 per cent dividend I may just for his edification state that it is a matter of common knowledge that well-managed concerns like the Swadeshi Mills, Kohinoor Mills, the Currimbhoy groups have given 100 to 150 per cent., and that some of the Calcutta Jute concerns no less than 200 per cent. Just imagine a Mill with a subscribed capital of 1,000 shares of 250 each earning ten times its capital in other words Rs. 2,100 per share and distributing by way of dividend Rs. 100 per share—further comment is unnecessary. No Director with a conscience, no shareholder, other than a member of the Board or of the staff, would under any circumstances consider this as a fair and equitable distribution. 50 lakhs were offered for this Mill, which would have brought to the shareholders Rs. 5,000 per share and which if invested in Government loan would have brought at the rate stated by the writer, more than Rs. 300 per year by way of interest.

One word more Mr. Editor, and I will be done. How does this "original shareholder" come to know of schemes for the developments of the Mills? Is he in the confidence of the Agents or Directors, is he one of them, or is he one of the staff true to his salt?—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

April 26.

S. S. LOYALTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your well-known correspondent Mr. Bharucha has done real public service and is voicing the sentiments of thousands of the Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in drawing the attention of the Directors to the extraordinary length of time during which the s.s. "Loyalty" has been lying idle in the port of Bombay causing so much loss to the Company and incidentally to the Shareholders, again his questions regarding the *apparently* abnormal and extravagant price paid for her are also very pertinent and important. I advisedly use the word *apparently* because the Directorate of the Company is known to be honest and businesslike and as such they cannot be expected to have paid such a fancy price without proper enquiry from authoritative quarters. I believe they have sound reasons both for paying such a heavy price and also for the long stay of the steamer in this port.

But it is not sufficient that the Directors are honest and businesslike they must take the Shareholders into full confidence and thus work in perfect harmony and cooperation, and I am sure that in order to attain both the ends the Directors will answer clearly and categorically the points raised by Mr. Bharucha and not take shelter in the usual bureaucratic retreat of silence. Vast interests and many principles of vital importance are involved in the issues raised by Mr. Bharucha and the sooner the Directors explain matters satisfactory the better for all. May I request you, Mr. Editor, to raise your powerful voice in the interests of the Shareholders, most of whom are practically dumb and voiceless, for some reason or other, when pitted against Capital backed by authority, influence and what not.—Yours etc.,

K. S. B.

Bombay, April 26.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

ATIYA BEGUM'S CALL TO THE INDIAN WOMEN.

REVIVING INDIAN CULTURE.

As a big movement of women is going to be launched forth, I should like a few sentiments of mine to be made public to avoid misunderstanding.

India today has become a surging sea of politics. Any individual who takes up national work becomes a politician. As a matter of fact, mere politics do not harmonise with the temperament of the Indian who is naturally a dreamer and a philosopher, and politics tend to make one fierce, cruel and crafty and suit the material natire of a Westerner, whose tendencies are "grabbing."

In our attempt to win what belongs to us we must work with the "force of soul." Then only shall we attain the salvation of humanity and of our beloved and sacred country.

Buddha, after deep meditations came to the conclusion that to solve the great complex problem, politics were destructive and he saved the masses from ruination and degradation by discarding politics and worked for the uplifting of the struggling souls by mighty intellect and illuminated knowledge. There have been similar instances of great sages preaching the same doctrine and bequeathing the same legacy to us. It is too evident what politics have done for the European Communities. I as an Indian woman look upon them with profound horror and pity. It does not concern me to tell them what they are, but to my own people I shall certainly appeal and implore that if we are going to help in getting Swarajya, then let us do it by understanding the great principles laid down for us by our former teachers.

The object of the Women's National Association will be "self-realisation" through the irresistible culture of the past and through the power of religion and tradition. It will encourage the study, appreciation, preservation and promotion of ideals like fine arts, music, poetry, literature, philosophy, handicrafts, and last but not least, weaving and all such matters.

India has been the birthplace of culture and every Indian is a born artisan. The Women's Association will endeavour to regenerate all our arts and crafts and make the products easily accessible so that the necessities of our every day lives may be amply provided for. Our own aesthetic resources will replenish our homes thus keeping out the jarring ugly foreign element.

My sisters, I want all of you to belong to this movement. The achievement of our goal, lies in our unbroken unity of purpose. We need Swadeshi goods every moment of our lives. By systematic organisation, we must make them easily obtainable.

The movement will have simple comprehensive laws, not complicated long by rules in black and white, and no one need have any hesitation in belonging to it.

For further particulars apply to:

(Sd.) ATIYA BEGUM F. REHAMIN.

Ridge Road, Bombay.

"EFFICIENT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall deem it a special favour if you could kindly find room for the following in your esteemed paper.

In the year 1918 we had booked several consignments of Rice from Calcutta Port Stations to Bombay in almost all of which excess Railway Freight than what was due was collected by the G. I. P. Railway. In the year 1919 several refunds were arranged by the Railway Company but owing to some disagreement between the Railway Companies concerned refunds in some cases were withheld, and the matter referred to the Traffic Committee held at Banglore in which we understand the point was decided in favour of the dealers. Since then we have several times called on Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder but are told that the vouchers are pending with Audit Department for certification and that, that Department is still in correspondence with the foreign Railways. In this connection it should be remembered that the consignments were booked in the year 1918 and if the preliminaries could not be completed within 3 long years it is apparent that the machinery is some where too loose.

Will Mr. Haws, The Acting Agent, and Mr. Burn, The Acting General Traffic Manager, look into this sample of efficient working and do the needful?—Yours, etc.

HIRJI GOVINDJI.

Baroda Street,

Mandvi, April 25.

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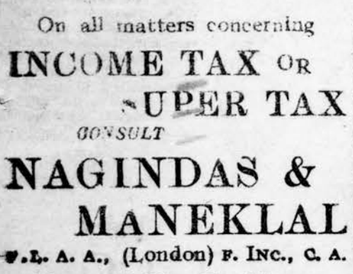

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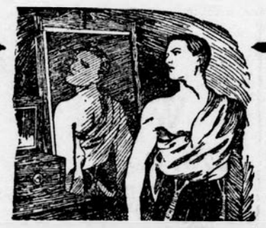

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INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

CRITICAL STUDY.

The following is the text of Appendix II to the series of articles on "The Indian Currency Problem" by Mr. B. F. Madon, which appeared in our issues of March 11, 14 and 15. Appendix I appeared in the issue of March 29 :—

APPENDIX II.

INDIA'S BALANCE SHEET.

India's account in the World's Ledger has on the credit side the moneys the world owes India for Indian goods and services and on the Debit side the moneys India owes to other parts of the world for goods and services by them.

Taking the figure of 1919-20 as a basis we find.

Exports	327 crores
Re-exports of foreign goods included in above	17½ "
Exports of Indian merchandise .	309½ crores
Import of foreign merchandise ..	208 "

The balance of trade will be 327 against 208 or 309—190½ (—208—17½), i.e., 119 crores in favour of India.

This 119 crores has to be settled by other things than merchandise, i.e., by service or by Treasure.

The Government of India so muddles up its Home operations which are partly of an agency nature and partly as Trustees of our Currency that a correct balance sheet becomes very difficult, but we find that for the 12 months 1919-20.

nettimports of gold totalled ..	26.11 crores
and of silver	29.23 "
Total ..	55.34 crores.

The rest must be "services," and Council Bills. The latter are partly goods and partly services, the goods being stores and material imported on Government account and services being pension, civil and military, etc. etc. India's balance sheet then comes out something like this :

INDIA has to receive.	Crores
Exports of goods	309½
A. Profits made abroad by Indian traders	?
B. Savings of Indian labour in foreign countries	?
C. Other services	?

INDIA has to pay for.	Crores
Imports of goods	190½
Imports of Treasure	55½
Payment for Government goods and services	18½
Payment for private goods and services.	
(a) Profits of non-Indian plantation Companies etc.	?
(b) Profits of non-Indian owned Industries	?
(c) Profits of non-Indian owned Railways and other utilities. ..	?
(d) Savings of non-Indians serving in this country and remitting these savings to their homes	?

In the above A. B. and C are unknown quantities, but I do not think these can exceed 2 crores. The items a,b,c,d, are also unknown quantities although Government, if it tried, can get up fairly good approximate figures. However on the assumption that the two sides balance, as they must in the end, we get the following position.

INDIA to receive	Crores.
Exports of goods	309½
Profits and services A, B, and C, say ..	1½
	311

INDIA to pay.	Crores
Imports of goods	190½
Imports of Treasure	55½
On Government Account	18½
On account of a, b, c, & d	47
	311

We shall next see how the figures look in sterling at 15 to the sovereign.

INDIA TO RECEIVE.

	Millions. £
For goods	206.17
For account of A, B, & C.	1.17
	£ 207.34

INDIA TO PAY.

	Millions. £.
For goods	126.83
For Treasure	37.
For Government account	12.17
For account of A, B, C, & D.	31.34
	207.34

The countries that deal with India are not concerned with our rupee. They give or quote to us gold prices and the above means that India settles its £. 207.34 of export proceeds by £. 207.34 of payments. Whether these amounts are converted into rupees at 15 or at 10 is India's lookout. How the change will affect our receipts and payments can be seen from the following table :—

INDIA TO RECEIVE.

	Million £	Crores. Rs. at 15	Rs. at 10	Loss. Crores.
For Goods	206	309	206	103
A, B, & C.	1	½	1	½
	207	310½	207	103½

INDIA TO PAY.

	Million. £	Crores. Rs. at 15	Rs. at 10	Gain. Crores
For Goods	127	190½	127	63½
Treasure	37	55½	37	18½
Government ..	12	18	12	6
A, B, C, & D. ..	31	46½	31	15½
	207	310½	207	103½

It will now be seen that the loss of 103 crores falls entirely on our exports. As these are mainly India's raw materials in one form or other this loss of 103 crores falls entirely on the producing classes. The corresponding gain of 103 crores, as will be seen, goes to various pockets, of which only 6 crores go to Government. The Currency Committee figure on average annual council drawings of £25 million and figure on a gain to Government of 12½ crores a year. In the above table Government drawings are shown as £ 12 million. If these are £25 million, the treasure that has to be imported will be reduced pro rata. Making this adjustment, and also distributing the imports into classes as per Appendix I, we get.

INDIA HAS TO PAY

For	Million. £	Crores. at 15	at 10	Gain. Crores
1. Articles consumed by the wealthier class	33½	50½	33½	16½
2. Articles consumed by trade and industry	34½	51½	34½	17½
3. Railway plant ..	3	4½	3	1½
4. Sugar	12½	18¾	12½	6¼
5. Textiles	35½	52¾	35½	17⅝
6. Articles consumed by the producing classes	8½	12¾	8½	4¼
(all above after eliminating re-exports)	127	190½	127	63½
7. For Treasure imported ..	24	36	24	12
8. Government account (in addition will £ 25 million have been allowed to Government as per Currency Committee Report and Treasure correspondingly reduced.) ..	25	37½	25	12½
9. Non-Indian plantations (a)				
10. Non-Indian industries (b)				
11. Non-Indian railways & utilities (c) ..	31	46½	31	15½
12. Non-Indians serving in India (d) ..				
	207	310½	207	103½

It will be clear from the above table how wrong and unjust the change in the value of the rupee will prove. As will be seen, the producers of this country will get 103 crores less money, and most of it will go into pockets that have absolutely no right to it.

12 crores will be saved by the importers of Treasure. This is not only unjust to the producer but harmful to the economic interests of the country, as it will tend to encourage hoarding of the precious metals when the great need of India today is more liquid capital to fructify its industries.

17 crores nearly will be saved to the wealthier classes of the population at the expense of the producer. If there was any justice in such matters it should be the other way about.

Then, again why should capitalists benefits to the extent of another 17½ crores. As the experience of the past few years has most abundantly proved, these capitalists will retain the full benefits of the saving to themselves if they can. The cotton or jute mills did not forgo any of their two hundred per cent. profits, because cotton or jute could be laid in cheaper.

The most unpardonable of all is the 15½ crores that is saved to the non-Indian companies and persons doing business in India. What right have they to a single pie of this money out of the producers' pocket ?

It will be seen that the Government will be making 12½ crores by the change, and as they want to get this additional taxation without the knowledge of the party most concerned, viz., the producer, they are obliged to allow these other and far richer classes to join them in despoiling the producer.

Fortunately for this country, the Government's attempt to immediately establish the new ratio has so far failed and there is yet time to retrace our steps. If this is not done and the 2s. rate is established, (as I know it can be if they are bent on it), then, in years to come the producers of India will be getting 80 to 100 crores less year by year and it will not take long to bleed them white. But the consequences of this are sure to be most serious to the stability of British rule in India.

RANGOON NEWS.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR SHOPS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 26.

After lasting two months, the strike of the men on the Government launches in Upper Burma has ended, the men returning to work on the grant of concessions. Most of the men affected have been placed on pensionable list. Government work was not seriously affected, as officers seldom toured during the period of the strike.

A campaign against liquor shops and brothels apparently connected with the local Kilaphat Committee began a few days ago. Picketing of shops and houses has in some cases been followed by throwing of lampblack on frequenters and license-holders. Chiefly the Chinese complain of the effects of the movement. The Police have peacefully moved in crowds and informed the picketers that if persuation and legitimate propaganda only were used no molestation would follow, but some of those concerned appear to be budmashes eager for personal gain by blackmail. Chinese have been told that the authorities will not interfere while the movement is limited to constitutional methods.

The Hon. Upo Bye, Member, Council of State, in a letter to the press pleads for Burma representation before the Joint Select Committee on the Reform Bill as the present situation requires explanation of the legislative council resolution differing from the mass meeting resolutions and representations of the last year's delegates to England.

Profits of Steel Brothers amount to £11,43,689 being 13,000 less than 1919 dividends for the year; on ordinary shares 40 per cent. the same as in 1919; one million of reserve fund capitalized and distributed to ordinary share-holders in th form of 7½ per cent. preference shares fully paid.

TILAK TOWN HALL,

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, April 25.

The Mirpurkhas Municipality has decided to-day by a majority of eight to two to call its Town Hall as the Tilak Hall and has resolved to request the Mahatmaji for the opening ceremony. An urgent wire has been sent to him by the Municipality, asking for the date in case the Mahatmaji is unable the Municipality has further resolved to approach Lala Lajpatrai and failing him to Mr. Jeramdas.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

(From a Correspondent)

JHALRAPATAN, April 26.

A grand meeting was organised under the presidentship of Seth Nemichandji. Pandit Manoharlalji gave a stirring speec on "Our Past and Present."

All the Chamars here have abstained from drinking and they have framed rules for punishment if any one disobeyed.

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I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs.	[illegible]
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	,,	[illegible]
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	,,	[illegible]
IV. Bank Premises	,,	35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.	[illegible]
Leaving a surplus of	Rs.	70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	,,	50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs.	1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

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